JULY 28, 1774. THE NUMBER 1190.

VIRGINIA GAZETTE.

With the freshest ADVICES, FOREIGN and DOMESTICK.

In CIVITATE LIBERA LINGUAM MENTEMQUE LIBERAS ESSE DEBERE.——*Suet.* in *Tib.* S. 28.

Printed by *ALEX. PURDIE*, and *JOHN DIXON*, at the POST OFFICE.

WILLIAMSBURG, *July* 12, 1774.

AS the Partnership between the Subscribers will expire at the End of this present Year, they most earnestly request the Favour of all Persons indebted to them to make immediate Payment, that they may be enabled to discharge the several Debts necessarily contracted in the Prosecution of their Business.——They also desire that all those who have Accounts against the Partnership, or either of them distinctly, will immediately send them in, that Provision may be made for paying them off as speedily as possible.

ALEX: PURDIE.
JOHN DIXON.

To Mess. PURDIE & DIXON.

GENTLEMEN,

PERSUADED, as I am, that the Sincerity and Intention of the following Production of a serious Hour will plead for any Inaccuracy or Mistake which may have fallen to its Share, I have not studied any Apology to the Publick for desiring it may be inserted in your Gazette, if possible, before the first of next Month, lest it should argue a Distrust of the Reader's usual Good-nature on such Occasions; nor to yourselves, Gentlemen, from a full Conviction that any sensible Man, who has ever relished American Freedom, must be active in the Support of it, though he should have originated *ultima Thule*; unless, from a long Habit in Descent, like the unjust Steward Lord BUTE, he may have inherited too strong a Tincture for *Despotism*, from the Stamen of a *feudal Principle*. Therefore, to save as much Time and Paper as possible, please to permit me to inform you, and others, that in Order to be satisfied of the Purposes of these County Meetings requested about, I went to some of them, where I heard a clear Explanation of their Design, that the People might be convinced of the Virtue of those Principles on which our Opposition to the present hostile (*Anglicè*, Parliamentary) Invasion of our Sister Colony, and through her all America, is founded; and if a perfect *Sobriety*, joined with a *silent* Attention, could give Weight to the Resolutions entered into, I am confident that the most orderly Assembly could not exceed in Decorum those which I attended. One Interruption only was given by a Gentleman to the Proposal for entering into a Non-exportation Resolve, because it would necessarily affect the Calling which he had fallen upon: but the Objection easily submitted to an Observation, "that even the bread of one, or a few, should that be a certain Consequence of a Non-exportation strictly adhered to, could not compensate for the Freedom of Millions, now contending for." Indeed, I should not have taken this Notice of such a Circumstance, had I not since heard that others, truly worthy in their social Conduct, have made also an Exception to such a Mode of Opposition, from a Principle, *prima Facie*, not quite so interesting to themselves as that of a Livelihood generally promised to be, *viz.* the necessary Consequence that a Non-exportation would have upon their Debts due to the Merchants of England, which would be something too affecting to an *honest* Conscience to be guilty of. Here then let me throw in my Mite of Reasoning, as it may possibly induce a more generous and less confined Way of treating all Subjects, connected as this is; in doing of which I shall avoid all mercantile Dirtiness, arising from the lucrative Views of their Favours ever conferred, and retaliating them accordingly, but treat the Subject as something worthy the Consideration of a rational Being. I must beg Leave then to observe, that although this Objection to Non-exportation seems less interesting to the Individuals who make it than the other, *i. e.* the Want of a Livelihood, and therefore carries the Air of commanding a greater Respect to the Persons making it, I say it is nevertheless full as exceptionable, or rather inadmissible to the Community, which certainly cannot want explaining, because it must tend to prefer a less Duty to a greater, if I know what Reasoning is; and perhaps it will appear so, as we proceed. For the Sake then of Clearness in Argument, I will first endeavour to prove the Advantages which America will derive to herself from this Non-exportation and Non-importation Scheme, universally entered into, in Opposition to the Slavery intended by this Parliamentary Taxation, incautiously assumed at this Time, from the evident Destruction which awaits the whole Empire, should they succeed in it.

It would be tedious here to set forth the Arguments of several British Authors, as well as many Parliamentary Debates, to ascertain the Number of Inhabitants in Great Britain, that depend upon America for their real Subsistence; and indeed it would be something uncertain if I did, because I find them advanced from Half a Million of People, by some, up to four Millions at least, by others, including all their several depending Connections: It cannot then be judged extravagant to reason as from a mean or middle Number, and allow that two Millions of People are wholly supported by their manufacturing for, their trading with, and their navigating to and from America. Can there then be a more probable Expedient to bring about a Harmony between this oppressive Mother Country and her Colonies than for all America to endeavour to convince her, by withholding all farther Commerce with her, that the Lives of so many, composing her parental Claim, must certainly be endangered by so sensible an Association? Will not this be the most effectual Method in the World of demonstrating what even they themselves, in Hours more serious than those employed in aggrandising their Supremacy as Parents, have often acknowledged, *that one Penny Tax laid on America was at least equal to ten Pence laid on themselves, in its experienced Effects?* Certainly there cannot want an Argument to convince those disposed to consider any Thing, that this must be the Mode of opening the Eyes of those Parliamentary Lords who want to enslave this western Part of the Empire; and show them how many of their own People will thereby be reduced to a Necessity that cannot be compensated by any Power of Supremacy whatever, not even a total Extirpation of the present Colonists, could that be possibly effected. Two Millions of such Home-bred Insurgents must unavoidably enforce at least an Air of Reconciliation, whilst Time and Humanity shall conclude the wished for Period. It is not possible, I should think, for even Madness unconfined to be hardy enough to await the dreadful Consequences of Hunger and Want, which have ever been proverbially characterised to break through Stone Walls, rather than to give up a Punctilio in Supremacy, and own a mistaken Principle, in a Point perhaps the most unjust, as well as most simple, of all the Failings incident to human Nature; a Grasp of Power neither led on by Common Sense, nor directed by common Prudence, which I am persuaded every sensible Being must acknowledge to be the Complexion of the present Dispute with America. Whilst with our Lives and Fortunes we were supporting the common Cause, and cultivating Laurels for their Brows, unused to American Toils, we were then his Majesty's brave Subjects, worthy of a Re-imbursment; but now, through the Rage of Supremacy, we are only the rebellious People of America, and must be *subdued*. Sure then, my Countrymen, it is Time for us to convince them that America wants neither Squadrons nor Armies to subdue her; and to show such an unnatural Mother that her Colonies only desire to enjoy the Freedom which they were born to, even considered as her Children, that Freedom which she herself enjoys, and this by letting her feel the Advantages she has ever drawn from her Fellow Subjects, by giving her a full Taste of her own Distresses without such Assistance. However, as this Scheme is in Part (as before) objected to by some of us, I would beg to reason a little with them upon that Objection. It is said, by Non-exportation they will be deprived of the Means of paying their Debts contracted with the Merchants of Great Britain, which, in their Opinions, no *just* or *grateful* Conscience should assent to. To be sure, if nothing but an Engagement simply between Man and Man was to be weighed in this Scale of Conscience, there cannot be an American but must agree with them; but, in such an affecting Alternative as *Freedom or Slavery*, there seems to be a Compulsion *which to choose* that leaves no Man to the Disposition which he ought to possess with Individuals simply, and the Justice of this a familiar Word or two on the present Case must explain to every Body. Allow a Parent an undoubted Supremacy over his Child, and in the Rage of that Supremacy suppose this Parent endeavouring to load his Child with Chains of Slavery, how should Conscience be disposed to dictate under such a Compulsion? Suppose then a Creditor of that Child, either acting in Concert with that Parent, or (which is the same Thing in Effect) indolently only looking on, without endeavouring to relieve his Debtor, at the same Time that his own Interest as a Creditor must suggest to him the Impossibility of being paid his Debt under such a State of Slavery, can any Thing be a greater Proof of such a Creditor's Inclination that the Child should be so treated than such his Indifference? Recount over the several Duties of Morality, and see if one of them ever observed and respected such a *tertium quid* (to borrow a Term from Chymistry) such a neutral Disposition in Society, without concluding some Advantage or Reward given or expected for such an absolute Treachery to Society. Doctrine, as well as Experience, must tell us all "that he who is not for us must be against us" But allow the Creditor's Incapacity to relieve in the Case should be asserted, without some Effort to prevent, who can distinguish his Motive of Indifference from his Inclination? However, suppose his Incapacity to be really the Cause, ought not the Child to endeavour to compel him (if in his Power) in Concert with others, who, from a different Motive of Interest, the Child may be able to engage in his Relief, such as the Non-importation Part of this Scheme seems rationally to be productive of? I have only introduced this Reasoning to alarm this confined Conscience with the Obstacles which, in every such Instance, will most certainly contend against it. Next let me close in a little nearer with this ill digested Casuistry, and that by a Question or two *ad Hominem*, as we often say. When Gentlemen object to this Non-exportation Proposal, because it tends, a While, to prevent the Payment of their Debts to the Merchants at home, with a greater Desire to instruct them, as all the several Duties of Life must have been digested in such a Series of sensible Years, by all the Rules of Religion, Justice, and Morality, I say, than I can have to offend, I beg Leave to know why they have not thus *religiously*, thus *conscientiously*, endeavoured to devote the Whole of their Exportation to the Discharge of their Debts, ever since they so unhappily became in Debt, as to prevent their doing as they please with their Property? It is not a Question which cannot be answered, and very justly too; and lest Modesty should make them decline giving the Answer, I desire to do it, because from the Answer I expect to gain the full Conviction which I aim at. They must in Answer allege, that either the necessary Calls of their Families, the Improvement of their Estates by some evident Advantage not to be lost, some necessary Accommodations of their Friends, some Indulgence to themselves in Dress or the more agreeable Modes of Living, *cum multis aliis certissimis longis præscribere*, have always so necessarily required a Part of their Exports that they could not be applied to discharge their Debts. I am ready to grant the Justice of them all; and as such incidental Expenses are generally pretty frequent, and really constant in their Prices, it is not to be doubted but that in the Fluctuation of their Commodities exported, *ex More Mercatorum*, some of them must rather have increased their Debts. Here Conscience smile, or rather hide your Face, lest the Ghost of a Heathen, a Cicero, should arise and tell you that however dear such Considerations have been to engage your kind Assistance, there is one Duty (that which now calls upon you) that exceeds them all, because really it comprehends them all; your Duty to your Country, its Freedom, its every Thing that can make it, yourselves, or your Posterity, &c. happy. The *Honesty*, the *Gratitude*, introduced into this Objection against Non-exportation, to grace this Conscience in its Trammels, which it seems too willingly to have put on, would have been indisputably just, were they pertinent. But does Non-exportation cancel any Debt? It can only be alleged to protract the Payment of it for a While; and certainly, by the Effect intended by it, it will be rather an honest Endeavour to make every such Debt more rationally to be expected to be discharged. As to Gratitude, heavenly Virtue! how often have you been misunderstood! Didst thou ever enforce an Obligation, where the Means to return it were absolutely done away and permitted to be so by the Obligor? And will not this be the Case should this Parliamentary Taxation be established on America? You have, my Friends, paid a respectful Credit to those who (though quite silent as to the Distress planning against us) advised you to give over making your Staple Tobacco, as an Employment which must certainly bring you in Debt. Under such an Alarm, to be sure Non-exportation of such a Commodity could not, in any Sense, prevent the Payment of your Debts. But now other Merchants, with more Consistency, recommend to you "to stop your Exportations, as the only Mode you can fall upon to preserve your Freedom," though they have Thousands really owing to them. Such an evident patriotick Consistency, worthy only of the Appellation of a Merchant, you seem to pay no Regard to. Certainly this must be an Age of Absurdities! In Britain, they want to destroy themselves by enslaving their Colonies; and in America, they would destroy themselves rather than for a While protract the Payment of their Debts! How fatal must it ever be to let the lesser Duties of Life exclude the higher from that *Sanctum sanctorum* of the Divinity which moves within us, and points out an Hereafter unto Man, our Consciences! O that Men would be wise in this, perhaps our only Day, to prevent Despotism from rushing in at this Gate of Supremacy which is now assumed, and may be soon opened upon us all!

EXPERIENCE.

From the DANUBE, *April* 13.

THE last Letters from the Ottoman Army advise that Hassan Bashaw, who, as well as the Bashaw of Widdin, has laid waste a Part of Wallachia, has retired beyond Nicopolis, and is actually encamped within a small Distance of Bazardzick, in Order to cover these two Places. This Retreat is attributed to the desert State of Wallachia; but some People think that it was occasioned by the Motions of the Russians, as their Troops have left their Quarters and advanced towards Jalonicza and other Places in Wallachia. The advanced Posts of the Russians at Brahilow, Galatz, and other Towns along the Danube, have been reinforced. The Russian Cavalry, which for Want of Subsistence was obliged to take up Winter Quarters at Ezudno, and along the Niester, is already arrived at the Head Quarters, where all the necessary Preparations are making to open the Campaign. This Army has not yet been able to act, on Account of the heavy Rains which have rendered the Roads almost impassable.

The Russian Army is actually very formidable. The Turks expect that the Russians will again pass the Danube, and do their utmost to make themselves Masters of Varna and Silistria. Acting according to this Plan, Hussein Aga has taken Post along the Danube with the Body under his Command, which has been reinforced by 15,000 Men from the Grand Visir's Army, so that he may be supported by Hassan Bashaw; and these two Generals are to watch the Motions of the Russians, who, if they attempt to pass that River, to attack the above mentioned Places, bloody Engagements may be expected, as the Ottomans seem determined to defend both Sides of the River with the utmost Obstinacy.

BERNE, *April* 29. In the Night of the 16th of this Month we had here a violent Shock of an Earthquake, which lasted four or five Seconds, and shook all the Buildings in the Town, several of which have suffered greatly in their Windows and Chimnies.

LONDON, *May* 3.

A PRIVATE Letter from Paris, received by yesterday's Mail, informs us that when the Post set out it was universaly reported there that a most terrible Earthquake had happened at Naples, by which the greatest Part of that City was ruined, and many Thousand People perished.

The same Letter adds, that it was reported there that the Emperour of Germany was actually at Court, and observes the strictest incog. under the Name of Count Flanders; and several assert, that he was seen at Supper with the King at Bellvue.

A large Body of Troops is ordered to be embarked for the West Indies, as soon as possible.

Last Saturday a Motion was made in the Court of King's Bench, by Mr. Dunning, for a Rule to show Cause why an Information should not be granted against the Publisher of a Morning Paper, relative to a Letter concerning the Honourable Mr. Charles Fox in that Paper, when the Court granted the Rule.

From recent Advices received by several Merchants from France and Spain, it is their Opinion that we are like to come to a Rupture with these Kingdoms in less than six Months.

Saturday an Information was moved for in the Court of King's Bench, by Serjeant Whitaker, and seconded by Mr Gould, against two Magistrates, to show Cause why they granted a Search Warrant to enter the House of Mrs. H. in the Night Time, under Pretence of its being a disorderly House, when the Information was granted.

May 4. A Correspondent remarks, that the present Situation of General Gage puts him in Mind of the Fable of the Rats and Cats: The former, in Council, have all resolved that hanging a Bell about the latter's Neck was necessary for their common Safety, but their the great Difficulty and Danger lay in the putting it on.

By Letters from Berlin, we learn that his Prussian Majesty was seized with such a violent Fit of the Gout, in the Night between the 11th and 12th Instant, that the Professor of Physick, Monsieur Muizelin, was sent for at one o'Clock in the Morning from Berlin to Potsdam, and that the King was in the utmost Danger.

The Earl of Bute is preparing to set off for the Continent the latter End of this Month, from which People are led to conjecture that the Parliament will certainly be dissolved at the End of the present Sessions, and that a general Election will immediately take Place; it having been long ago settled, as a political Finesse, that the Thane should be absent when that Circumstance took Place.

By Letters from Rome, we are informed that the Pretender and the Duke of Cumberland met at the Burial of a Cardinal; and after the most courteous, silent Address, which drew their Confusion, and the Eyes of the Spectators, they retired in the most princely Style. The Papists allow the Superiority of Address to the Chevalier, who since the Dispute of England with America has resumed his wonted Vigour and Address, and in his Conversations he throws out many Ideas which look like a Voyage to America.

The House of Commons yesterday read a second Time, and committed, the Bill for providing suitable Quarters for the Officers and Soldiers in his Majesty's Service in America.

They also ordered the Bill for the better Government of Quebec to be read a second Time on Monday, and the Lords to be summoned.

The Order of the Day was read for receiving the Report of the Bill for the impartial Administration of Justice in the Cases of Persons questioned for any Act done by them in the Execution of the Law, or for the Suppression of Riots and Tumults, in the Province of the Massachusetts Bay, in New England; when a strong Opposition was made against the Bill, and after a strong Debate the Bill was reported, and ordered to be engrossed.

A Correspondent sincerely wishes that a correct List of the Names of the principal Incendiaries who are at present supporting American Roguery and Rebellion was laid before the Publick, that it might also be seen where the publick Indignation ought to be directed.

Extract of a Letter from Venice, *April* 10.

"This Republick has given Orders (which are now putting in Execution) that the Islands belonging to it, which lie in the Adriatick, upon the Coasts of Epirus and the Morea, viz. Corfu, St. Maura, Cephalonia, and Zante, shall be strongly fortified, and garrisoned with 6000 Men from the Continent. Corfu, the principal City of the Island of that Name, is pitched upon as the Rendezvous of the Venetian Fleet; and every other Precaution is taken to render the Part which the Republick has now taken in the War against the Sublime Port as secure as possible. The Russian Fleet in general is in Want of Provisions, Ammunition, &c. and have constantly our Transports to fetch in Supplies."

An Ox, which has been five Years in feeding by Peter Leigh, Esq; of Haddock Lodge, in Lancashire, near seven Yards and a Half in Length, and six Yards and a Half in Breadth, weighing near two Tuns, and valued at 100 Guineas, was last Week killed at Warrington.

A Report is very current in the City, that the Spanish Cities of Coquimbo and Chastane, in the South Sea, have fallen into the Hands of the Chilese Indians, who have massacred all the Europeans.

Extract of a Letter from Petersburg, *April* 21.

"Lieutenant Colonel Wier is just arrived here from the main Army of General Bibikow, with Advice that the main Body of Pugatschoff's Army had been defeated, and he obliged to shut himself up in Orenbourg for Security. The General, after having quieted all the Disturbances about Casan, marched against the Rebel Chief, who was encamped in an advantageous Situation within twenty Leagues of Orenbourg, where the General attacked him, and obtained a complete Victory, killed upwards of 4000 Men, and 3000 were taken Prisoners, together with several Pieces of Cannon, Ammunition, Baggage, &c. Among the Prisoners are some Persons of Distinction."

By the French Mail, which arrived this Day, we received the following Letter, dated Versailles, May 1st.

"The 27th ult. his Majesty, being at Trianon, was seized with a Shivering, which was followed by a Fever, violent Pains in his Head and Loins, and a Tendency to vomit. The ordinary Remedies were immediately administered, and next Day his Majesty determined to be brought to Versailles. The 29th he was twice blooded, and in the Evening the Smallpox made its Appearance. By the Help of an Emetick, which was immediately administered, the Eruption was greatly facilitated, and made a great Progress the following Day. The 30th, in the Morning, Vificatories were applied to his Legs; and this Morning the Eruption seems to advance favourably, and the Blisters have had the most desirable Effect. His Majesty is as well as can be wished, in this dangerous Illness."

May 5. An Order is issued for the Muster and Return of all the Forces in the Garrisons of England, Scotland, and Wales.

The French and Spanish Fleets now in the Mediterranean are known to amount to sixteen capital Ships of the Line, besides Frigates, and other small Vessels; and even their Merchant Ships are provided for fighting, as in Time of War. The English Squadron consists of only three 64 Gun Ships, one 74, and three Frigates.

As Sir Jeffery Amherst has, it is said, declared to a great Cabinet Counsellor that he would engage to march from one End of North America to the other at the Head of 5000 Men, he, or some Friend for him, is desired to inform the Publick whether he meant as a *Friend* or an *Enemy*.

The mortifying Contempt with which the Premier received all the Offers of the Rockingham and Shelburne Gangs is never to be forgotten.

Beaux, says our Correſpondent, the Malignity of Polypheme, the hungry Turbulence of Edmund, the pert Nothingneſs of B——g, the Oliverian Bronze of B——gh, the ſomniferous Ditties of D——ll, and the cadaverous Blaſts of an old Dog Roſe.

Never, in all the Annals of this Country, does it appear that the French were permitted to arm themſelves, as in the preſent Caſe, at all Points, without being ſo much as queſtioned about their Intentions.

Some malicious Perſons do not ſcruple to aſſert that the Miniſtry, inſtead of being concerned, are highly delighted at the American Buſtles, as conceiving they may be rendered a Covering for other more capital Articles of Mal-adminiſtration.

We hear that Lord Chatham will be in his Place at the Houſe of Peers to-morrow, when the American Bill is to be taken into Conſideration; but few doubt its paſſing, as in the other Houſe.

Whatever may be thought, it is certain that Lord Chatham's Advice has been much attended to for theſe three Months paſt, in every Thing that has been done by Government; from which we need not be at a Loſs to know what are his Sentiments of the Americans, and what Meaſures ought to be taken with them.

May 7. The Bill for regulating the future Government of Maſſachuſetts Bay was read a ſecond Time yeſterday in the Upper Houſe, and committed for Monday next.

Yeſterday the Order of the Day was read in the Houſe of Commons for the third Reading of the Bill for the impartial Adminiſtration of Juſtice at Maſſachuſetts Bay, in New England. A Debate aroſe, which laſted about three Hours; and upon the Queſtion being put, whether the Bill ſhould paſs, the Houſe divided, Ayes 127, Noes 24.

The Maſk is at length thrown off. Open your Eyes, and ſee Popery eſtabliſhed by ——— in Canada, and Slavery in Maſſachuſetts Bay. Heaven protect us, and grant that our Exporters may never become the Importers.

The King of Pruſſia has notified to our Ambaſſadour at the Court of Berlin, that he will take off the Duties upon the Importation of Britiſh Woollen Cloths into his Dominions, provided no additional Duties be laid upon the Importation of his Linens into Great Britain. This will, it is thought, have conſiderable Weight againſt the Bill for the Relief of the Linen Trade.

It is whiſpered that the Duke of Grafton is again coming into Adminiſtration, and that a Reſignation will very ſhortly take Place, in Order to make Way for him. It is alſo ſaid that Lord Camden will be again at the Head of the Law, before the general Election. If theſe Facts ſhould happen, it is evident they are intended only to ſerve ſome private Purpoſes, and therefore are not likely to be of a very long Date.

Yeſterday Morning, about two o'Clock, a Fire broke out in King Street, at the Houſe of Mr. Younger, of Covent Garden Theatre. Mr. Younger had not been long in Bed, and was juſt awakened Time enough to ſave his Life. Mr. and Mrs. Kennedy, who directed the Company of Performers at Richmond laſt Summer, were upon a Viſit to Mr. Younger. Mr. Kennedy eſcaped, but not without being much burnt in endeavouring to ſave his Wife and other Women in the Houſe. The Flames were ſo violent that the whole Building was ſoon down, as well as that adjoining to it; and notwithſtanding the many Efforts to afford Aſſiſtance, Mrs. Kennedy, and a young Lady who ſlept on the one Pair of Stairs Floor, periſhed. Two of Mr. Younger's Apprentices, and a Girl, effected an Eſcape over the Tops of the Houſes.

It has been confidently ſaid, that a Diſſolution of the Parliament is now in Agitation; and it is reported that Lord North oppoſes it, alledging that it ought to continue another Seſſion, which makes out the ſeven Years. On the other Hand, it is urged, that as there is a Probability of a Rupture with America, we had better diſſolve the Parliament now, and call a new One before that can happen; whereas, by delaying it till March, when the Parliament muſt of Courſe be diſſolved, it will be attended with many Inconveniencies, eſpecially if there is a Miſunderſtanding with America, which will be avoided by making the Election now.

By Advices arrived here Expreſs from Paris on Monday laſt, we learn that the Son and Brother of a Proteſtant Engliſh Peer of Parliament had been brought there in Chains, by Virtue of a Letter de Cachet, from one of the remoteſt provincial Towns in that Kingdom. However, as it is generally underſtood that no criminal or even civil Accuſation has been legally adduced againſt their Countryman and Fellow Traveller, they have great Hopes that Lord Stormont, the preſent Britiſh Ambaſſadour at the Court of Verſailles, will ſtrenuouſly inſiſt not only upon this injured Gentleman's immediate Releaſement from Priſon, but alſo that an honourable and adequate Reparation be made to this Country for ſo flagrant an Outrage of Treaties ſubſiſting between the two Courts.

May 8. The Agents for the Colonies of New York, Philadelphia, Rhode Iſland, and New Hampſhire, have received Orders to attend the Board of Trade on Monday next.

Extract of a Letter from Vienna, *April* 20.

"In the Night between the 17th and 18th Inſtant the great Magazine at Diernkrotte, about four Miles from this Place, was ſet on Fire, and conſumed; ſeveral of the Soldiery periſhed in the Flames. As that Magazine was to be ſhipped towards the Turkiſh Territories in a few Days, it affords great Suſpicion at Court. The Emperour himſelf went thither in Order to examine the Event, and the ſtricteſt Inquiry is making about it."

Thurſday was iſſued from the Treaſury Office, Whitehall, twelve Months Clearings to the Regiments in Ireland, to the 25th of December laſt.

On Thurſday was launched at Debtford a new Frigat of 28 Guns, called the Sphinx, built on Lord Ferrers's new Plan.

Yeſterday a Houſe fell down in Faſhion Street, Spitalfields; and a Man, his Wife, and five Children, were buried in the Ruins.

A Farmer in the County of Tipperary, in Ireland, has invented a Preparation for ſtaining Horſes, or other Animals, whereby Horſes of ever ſo different Colours are made to match. It alſo ſecures them from the Attacks of Flies, or other Inſects, and may be privately marked in ſuch a Manner that no Thief can be able to diſco.

The Tax upon Tea, intended to be imported into America, will not, we hear, pay the Expence of collecting it, though it ſhould be permitted in the full Extent contended for.

An Emperour of Germany is this Month expected to pay a Viſit to Paris. It is ſuppoſed it is not a mere Viſit of Form. After he was raiſed to the above Dignity, he paid a Viſit to the King of Pruſſia, and had ſome private Conference with that Monarch, from which a laſting Friendſhip ſeemed to be cemented; and, by the late Acquiſitions in Poland, he appears to have profited from it. What the Iſſue of his preſent intended Viſit to France may be, Time will diſcover; but as Dominions are ſo eaſily dealt out of late, ſome States are not quite eaſy on the Subject.

What is the Intention of taxing America? Only to partially bring into the Treaſury a certain Sum for the Uſe of the King and the Miniſter; while, at the ſame Time, the Nation loſes three Millions annually.

We hear the Greenland Fiſhery is likely to be very ſucceſsful this Year, near double the Number of Veſſels having been fitted out, and the Accounts from them very favourable.

A Correſpondent aſſures us that the greateſt Part of the Miniſtry are for the Diſſolution of the Parliament this Summer, but that the Premier is againſt it.

Orders are ſent to the Searchers at the Seaports in Kent and Suſſex to be very ſtrict in examining the Paſſengers, of mean Degree, who go to France.

It is now determined that the King will not go to Portſmouth this Summer, but it is equally certain he will go to Plymouth, for which the neceſſary Prepations will ſoon be made.

By a Letter received from America, we are informed that Adams, Hancock, Row, Mackintoſh, the four Leaders of the Boſtonians, have got Notice of the Deſigns formed by Adminiſtration to ſeize their Perſons, and have taken effectual Methods to evade the Orders ſent over for that Purpoſe.

EDINBURGH, *May 10.* In the Courſe of this Week the following melancholy Affair happened in the Suburbs of this City. A Family of five Perſons, viz. a Man and his Wife, and their two Sons, and a Servant Girl, who formerly had a Farm in the North, but, their Leaſe being out, could neither get a Renewal of it nor another Farm, without a conſiderable Increaſe of Rent, had diſpoſed of their Stock, and went on Board the Bachelor, Captain Ramage, with an Intention of emigrating to America. Finding the Ship diſagreeable, on Account of ſuch a Number on Board, they came up to Town, and took a Room in an uninhabited Houſe at the Head of the Pleaſants on Tueſday Night, till the Ship ſhould be ready to proceed on her Voyage. Having put a large Fire on the Hearth, and taken Supper, four of them went to Bed in the Room, but one of the Sons luckily went into another Room where there was no Fire, by which he ſaved his Life; for upon his awaking in the Morning, and coming in, he found his Mother and the Servant Girl both dead, and his Father and Brother ſpeechleſs. His Brother died the ſame Day, and his Father on Thurſday. They were all decently interred yeſterday. The Cauſe of this melancholy Accident is attributed to ſulphurous Coals, the Smoke of which in a cloſe Room has been often productive of the like fatal Conſequences.

Monday and Tueſday upwards of 200 Emigrants from the North went from Glaſgow to Greenock, to take their Paſſage for America.

BOSTON, *June 27.*

WE are credibly informed, that his Excellency the Governour has received the ſtrongeſt Aſſurances from the Governour of Canada that 10,000 of his Majeſty's truly loyal Subjects of that Province are ready to march at the ſhorteſt Notice, and are determined to defend his Majeſty's Government, and the real conſtitutional Liberty of the Britiſh Empire, which they now enjoy the Sweets of, againſt all factious and diſaffected Perſons whatever.

By a Veſſel arrived at Providence from Charleſtown, South Carolina, we learn that the Inhabitants there had determined to ſend a Veſſel Load of Rice, &c. to the labouring Poor in this Town, who muſt in a ſhort Time be reduced to the utmoſt Diſtreſs for Want of Employ.

A Veſſel with Wheat and other Grain, we are likewiſe told, is ſoon expected from Cheſter in Maryland, for the ſame benevolent Purpoſe.

A Correſpondent being lately aſked to ſign a Petition to the Board of Commiſſioners, in Order that the Coaſters might not be obliged any longer to unload and reload their Wood again at Marblehead, before they can be permitted to come up to Boſton, replied, "that he would never "petition to Hell for Fuel."

The preſent Tyranny produces glorious Effects in the Country Towns. The Paſſion for American Manufactures, and a Diſlike to every Thing Britiſh, grows rapidly. I am convinced that the Oppreſſions we now ſuffer will, in the Event, be vaſtly advantageous; and promote the Growth, Wealth, and Independence, of America. The *Non-conſumption Agreement* will cut up the whole Syſtem of Tyranny by the Roots, and fix the Freedom of this Country on a ſure Foundation. This the Faction, who are conſpiring to enſlave us, are fully ſenſible of; and therefore every Art which *Satan* can deviſe, or *his under Tyrants* execute, will be employed to defeat this moſt ſalutary Meaſure. It is moſt certain, that there are but *three Choices* left for the Americans; they muſt either preſerve their Rights by breaking off all Commerce with Britain, or defend them with the Sword, or ſubmit to the Horrours of Slavery: Therefore, every Man ought immediately to determine what Part he will act, and declare his Opinion openly. At this Day, when the relentleſs Hand of Oppreſſion is tearing out the Vitals of *Freedom*, and mocking Juſtice, *Silence* is Guilt, and *Inaction* is Infamy; the great Contention ought to be who ſhall do moſt for the Salvation of his Country. The greateſt Crime Man can commit againſt Man is to deſtroy his Liberty, and conſequently to defend it muſt be the higheſt Virtue. Therefore, whoever, in this important Day, when the Liberty of America trembles on the Brink of Ruin, ſhall not exert all his Powers to preſerve it, muſt be regarded as an abandoned Wretch.

We hear from Haverhill, that the Reverend Mr. Parker having preached as a Bearer to the Reverend Mr. Barnard, deceaſed, the People of Mr. Barnard's Pariſh requeſted a Copy of his Sermon for the Preſs; and a Number of Gentlemen therein were pleaſed, at the ſame Time, to make a Preſent to him of a very handſome Suit of Clothes. The principal Promoter and Encourager of ſaid Affair has likewiſe preſented him with a new Wig.——We ſhould think that this Kindneſs, extended to a needy Miniſter, in Connection with their repeated Reſpect and Generoſity to Mr. Barnard's bereaved Family, would be one powerful Inducement to any of our promiſing and ingenious young Preachers to ſettle in the Work of the Miniſtry among ſuch a People.

July 4. Since our laſt arrived a Number of Tranſports from Ireland, having on Board the 5th and 38th Regiments of Foot.

Three Tranſports are ſailed from hence, ſaid to be gone to New York, to bring hither the Regiment of Royal Welſh Fuſileers.

Friday laſt arrived here from England Vice Admiral Greaves, in the Preſton Man of War of fifty Guns.

On Saturday laſt a Company of the Royal Train of Artillery, with eight Pieces of Cannon, landed here from the Caſtle, and are encamped on Powder Houſe Hill, in the Common.

Captain Brown, in a Maſt Ship, arrived at Portſmouth laſt Week from London, and brought with him 27 Cheſts of that pernicious and troubleſome Commodity called TEA. Upon its being certainly known to be on Board, a Meeting of the Inhabitants was called, and a Committee choſen to wait upon Mr. Parry, the Conſignee, to know whether he would conſent to certain Propoſals made to him, that the Tea ſhould not be landed, but re ſhipped; who, in a genteel Manner, gave them all the Satisfaction they could deſire, and a Watch of 23 Men was appointed to guard it. And the third Day after it was put on Board another Veſſel, and ſent out of the Harbour with a fair Wind; and it is reported, that the above Tea is ſent to Halifax.

The generous Preſent from our worthy Brethren of Windham, in Connecticut, conſiſting of 258 Sheep, which arrived in the Environs of this Metropolis the Week paſt, is gratefully acknowledged by the Inhabitants of the Town; and in our next we ſhall inſert the ſympathiſing Letter accompanying the ſame, together with the Proceedings of their Town on the 14th of laſt Month.

July 11. Wedneſday laſt his Excellency Governour Gage came to Town from Salem.

We hear that the Acts for the impartial Adminiſtration of Juſtice in the Province of Maſſachuſetts Bay, and for the regulating the Government of the ſaid Province, are to take Place the firſt Day of Auguſt.

NEW YORK, *July 4.*

Extract of a Letter from Boſton, *dated the 19th ult.*

ON our Return from Salem, our Rejoicing was full, on the intereſting Advice we received from all Quarters. Thoſe worthy Members of Society, the Tradeſmen, we depend on, under God, to form the Reſolutions of the other Ranks of Citizens in Philadelphia and New York. They certainly carry all before them here! The Yeomanry in our Country Towns are another effectual Support. A Covenant is handing about among them, and ſigned by Thouſands, not to purchaſe any Britiſh Manufactures imported after the 31ſt of Auguſt next. This will enſure a Non-importation in this Province, whether the Merchants are pleaſed to come into it or not. However, there ſeems to be no Diſpoſition at all in the Body of the Trade here to counteract the Minds of their Countrymen.

"The laſt has been an important Week with us. The Tools of Power, ſuſpecting Things were not going to their Minds in the General Court, endeavoured to influence the City to come into ſome Meaſures for the Payment of the Tea, They had Cabal after Cabal, and conceited they had extended their Influence ſo far, that one of the moſt plauſible of them, in a Meeting of the Tradeſmen held laſt Wedneſday, ventured to recommend the Meaſure to their Conſideration. Some ſmart Altercations enſued, and it clearly appeared that it was almoſt an unanimous Sentiment to ſuffer the laſt Extremities of Oppreſſion rather than the leaſt Shadow of Conceſſion ſhould be extorted from them, Still more averſe were they to making any Propoſals to their Oppreſſors. On Friday came on the adjourned Town Meeting, which was attended by ſuch Numbers that the Hall could not hold them; when, to anticipate every Pretence of a Willingneſs in the People to pay for the Tea, it was obſerved, that as that Scheme had been much recommended, both by Speaking and Writing, it was therefore requeſted that if any Gentleman had any Thing to offer on the Subject he would ſpeak freely, that a Matter of ſuch Importance might be fairly diſcuſſed, in Preſence of the general Body of the People; but not a Man ventured to appear in Defence of Propoſitions fit only to be whiſpered in a Conclave of Addreſſers, compoſed of deſpicable or intereſted Perſons, though there were among them a few Perſons deſerving of better Company, who had been unhappily drawn in to ſide with them.

"Thus Adminiſtration, notwithſtanding the Terrour of the Fleets and Armies already inveſting us, and hourly expected, have the Mortification to find that in neither the General Aſſembly of the Province, nor this general Meeting of the Capital, not ſo much as a ſingle Symptom of Inclination appeared of complying with their Demand, though enforced with a diſtreſſing Blockade.

"I was yeſterday informed that our Attorney General, who is alſo a Judge of the Admiralty for Nova Scotia, and a notable Inſtrument of the Britiſh Adminiſtration, was a few Days paſt at Salem, flattering the Members, on whom he could hope to make any Impreſſion, with the Advantages of making a Conceſſion, even the leaſt, reſpecting the Payment for Tea; and it is ſaid, that the miniſterial Party are now talking of a private Subſcription for that Purpoſe. If they chooſe to do ſo ſilly a Thing, we cannot help it; but it certainly will be but a poor Triumph to the Miniſter, if he may even be enabled to pretend that a few of his own Tools have lent their Names to cover his Defeat.

"I am credibly informed that the Soldiers defert in conſiderable Numbers. Eighty have left the Regiment at the Caſtle, and a Schooner ſent up into one of our Rivers has loſt all her Hands. Two Soldiers, of the new Comers, having gone off, the Officers are in great Perplexity how to proceed with them. They ſay, ſhould they ſend Privates after them, it would be ſending the Hatchet after the Helve; and ſhould they go themſelves, and even come up with them, they might certainly expect a Reſcue."

July 18. Saturday laſt we received Advice from Albany of the Death of that truly great and good Man, Sir William Johnſon, Baronet, at his Seat at Johnſon Hall, on Monday the 11th Inſtant.

Arrived in James River, from Glaſgow, the Peggy, Crawford, the Betſy, Orr, and the Brunſwick, M'Larty, by which we have received the following Advices, viz.

PARIS, *May 11.*

YESTERDAY, between two and three o'Clock in the Afternoon his Moſt Chriſtian Majeſty expired at his Palace at Verſailles, in the 64th Year of his Age, and the 59th of his Reign. The two laſt Reigns comprehended a Period of 131 Years, that is to ſay, from 1643 to 1774; and what is very remarkable, within that Time there have been no leſs than nine Monarchs upon the Throne of England.

The Counteſs de Barré left Verſailles on Wedneſday the 4th, and retired to the Houſe of the Duke D'Aiguillon, at about two Leagues from Paris, to which Place ſhe was accompanied by the Dutcheſs D'Aiguillon.

LONDON, *May 10.*

Subſtance of the Proteſt in the Upper Houſe againſt the Bill for the better regulating the Government of Maſſachuſetts Bay, in New England.

1. BECAUSE this Bill, forming a principal Part in a Syſtem of Puniſhment and Regulation, has been carried through the Houſe without a due Regard to thoſe indiſpenſable Rules of publick Proceeding, without the Obſervance of which no Regulation can be prudently made, and no Puniſhment juſtly inflicted.

2dly. Becauſe the Neceſſity alleged for this precipitate Mode of judicial Proceeding cannot exiſt. If the numerous Land and Marine Forces which are ordered to aſſemble in Maſſachuſetts Bay are not ſufficient to keep that Colony in any tolerable State or Order, until the Cauſe of its Charter can be fairly and equally tried, no Regulation in this Bill, or in any of thoſe hitherto brought into the Houſe, are ſufficient for that Purpoſe.

3dly. Becauſe the Lords are not in a Situation to determine how far the Regulations of which the Bill is compoſed agree or diſagree with thoſe Parts of the Conſtitution of the Colony that are not altered, with the Circumſtances of the People, and with the whole Detail of their municipal Inſtitutions. Neither the Charter of the Colony, nor any Account whatſoever of its Courts and judicial Proceedings, have been produced to the Houſe.

4thly. Becauſe they think that the Appointment of all the Members of the Council, which by this Bill is veſted in the Crown, is not a proper Proviſion for preſerving the Equilibrium of the Colony Conſtitution.

5thly. Becauſe the new Conſtitution of Judicature provided by this Bill is improper, and incongruous with the Plan of the Adminiſtration of Juſtice in Great Britain; all the Judges being to be henceforth nominated by the Governour, and all (except the Judges of the Superiour Court) are to be removable at his Pleaſure. And the Appointment of the Sheriff is alſo by the Will of the Governour only, and without requiring in the Perſon appointed any local or other Qualification; a Magiſtrate of great Importance to the whole Adminiſtration and Execution of all Juſtice, civil and criminal, and who in England is not removable even by the Royal Authority, during the Continuance of the Term of his Office.

6thly. Becauſe in this Bill is ſeen the ſame Scheme of ſtrengthening the Authority of the Officer and Miniſters of State, at the Expenſe of the Right and Liberties of the Subject, which was indicated by the inſuſpicious Act for ſhutting up the Harbour of Boſton.

7thly. Becauſe this Bill, and the other Proceedings that accompany it, are intended for the Support of that unadviſed Scheme of taxing the Colonies, in a Manner new, and unſuitable to their Situation and conſtitutional Circumſtances.

The Bill paſſed. Contents, with their Proxies included, 92. Not Contents, 20—Diſſenting Lords, Richmond, Portland, Abingdon, King, Effingham, Ponſonby, Rockingham, Abergaveny, Leinſter, Craven, Fitzwilliam.

May 12. They write from Amſterdam, that above 300 Veſſels have been fitted out in the different Ports of Holland for the Greenland Whale Fiſhery, which is the largeſt Number ever ſent from thence.

Letters from Elſineur mention, that the Seratoffe, Captain Belchenzoff, of 64 Guns, and 700 Men, was lately loſt in a violent Storm near the Sound, and every Soul on Board periſhed.

A Letter received from an Officer on Board of a Ship belonging to Sir Peter Denis's Squadron, mentions that a Ruſſian Man of War has had an Engagement with two Spaniſh Frigates in the Mediteraneen, which laſted three Glaſſes, when one of the Frigates was ſunk, and a great Part of the Crew periſhed; the other, on ſeeing the Fate of her Conſort, ſheered off in a ſhattered Condition, having loſt her fore and main Topmaſts, and a great Number of Men.

By an Order of the French Court, every tenth Acre of Land occupied by the Planters in the Iſlands of Martinico and Guadaloupe is to be applied to rearing Proviſions, Cattle, &c.

It is ſaid that in a few Days will be performed, in Hyde Park, a moſt capital Manœuvre in the military Diſcipline. The ſecond Battallons of the firſt and ſecond Regiments of Guards are to have a Trial of Skill which performs their Exerciſe beſt, for a Wager of 500l. and proper ſkilful Officers are appointed to determine the Difference. Several conſiderable Wagers are depending on the Event.

Yeſterday a Petition from ſeveral Natives of America was preſented to the Upper Aſſembly, praying Leave to be heard againſt the Bill for regulating the future Government of Maſſachuſetts Bay, and likewiſe againſt the Bill for the impartial Adminiſtration of Juſtice in the ſaid Province; the ſame was accordingly read, and ordered to lie on the Table.

Another Petition was afterwards preſented from Mr. Bolland, Agent for the Council of Maſſachuſetts Bay, praying that he might be heard againſt the Regulating Bill. A Debate then aroſe, whether Mr. Bolland ſhould be called to the Bar. At laſt the Queſtion being put, the Contents were 21, not Contents 57.

The Order of the Day was then read for the Bill to regulate the future Government, &c. to be read a third Time; which being done, and the Queſtion put, whether the Bill ſhould paſs, another ſtrong Debate aroſe. The Duke of Richmond ſpoke firſt, and was anſwered by Lord Sandwich, Lord Lyttleton, Lord Shelburne, Lord Rochford, Lord Dartmouth, Lord Camden, Lord Mansfield, and the Marquis of Rockingham, which cloſed the Debate.

The Queſtion was then put, and the Houſe divided upon the Queſtion, that the Bill do paſs: Contents, with the Proxies, 92; not Contents, with the Proxies, 20.

Among other Articles of our Traffick to America, which there is the greateſt Reaſon to fear will be irrecoverably loſt, is that of Cordage, a great Quantitity of which was uſually exported every Year. A Ropemaker at Deptford, who uſed formerly to have Commiſſions annually for 4000l. has not the laſt Year ſent 400l. The Dutch now ſupply almoſt all the Colonies.

The Duty on Wheel Carriages for the Year 1773, in Scotland, exceeded that of the two preceding Years near one Half.

Thurſday a melancholy Accident happened at Totton. Two Children got a Bottle of Rum, which had been unfortunately placed on a Table, of which they drank ſo plentifully that one of them, a Boy, expired in a few Hours; the other, a Girl, was with much Difficulty recovered.

Extract of a Letter from Chatham, *May 11.*

"This Morning, between twelve and one o'Clock, a moſt dreadful Fire broke out at the Work Shop of Mr. Kite, Tallow Chandler, in this Town, which conſumed the ſame, with his Dwelling-houſe, and likewiſe the Dwelling-houſes of the following Tradeſmen, many of whom had not Time enough to ſave any of their Effects, viz. Mr. Hack, Grocer; Mr. Broughton, Appraiſer; Mr. Waddup, Tailor; Mr. Hall, Brafier; Mr. Dove, Shoemaker; Mr. Ranſbury, Perukemaker; Mr. Manners, Tailor; Mr. Auſten, Baker; and Mr. Pearne, Hatter; alſo threee Publick Houſes, the Swan, the Trumpet, and the Three Tuns, with fifteen other adjacent Houſes, viz. ſix in the Noah Ark Alley, ſix at the back Part of the Three Tops, and three at the back Part of Mr. Hall's, Brafier. Thus there are 28 Houſes entirely burnt down in all, beſides a Number of others which are greatly damaged, in the Whole to the Amount of about forty, ſo that it was near four o'Clock before the Fire could be got under; and had it not have been for Mr. Beſt, Brewer, who, finding the Engines were in great Want of Water, very generouſly ſupplied them from his Storehouſes with ſmall Beer, it is ſuppoſed Half the Town would have been conſumed. At preſent, this Place is a Picture of the greateſt Diſtreſs. The above Calamity is ſaid to have been occaſioned by a Copper of Tallow boiling over. We do not hear of any Lives being loſt, but the Damage is eſtimated at more than 15,000l. The Cries of the Diſtreſſed were beyond Deſcription moving."

May 17. Prince Gallitzin, the Ruſſian Miniſter at the Hague, has received an authentick Letter from Peterſburg, dated April 19th, with the following Advices:

"Yeſterday (the 18th of April) the Empreſs received at Czarſko Zelo, by two Officers of Rank, the important and agreeable News that the Rebels, in Number 9 or 10,000 Men, commanded by the Impoſtor Pugatſcheff, who ſtyles himſelf Peter III. have been entirely defeated, and that he himſelf with Difficulty eſcaped with four of his Companions. Seeing the Body of Troops under General Prince de Gallitzin advance, in Order to engage him, and reſcue the Town of Orenbourg, which he kept ſhut up, he had aſſembled his beſt Troops in the Fortreſs of Tatiſchewa, on the River Yain, which lay in the Way to Orenbourg. Prince

Gallitzin attacked this Place the 2d of April, and carried it Sword in Hand. The Rebels had 2000 Men killed on the Spot, 3000 taken Prisoners, and lost 36 Pieces of Cannon. The reſt were diſperſed, and the Impoſtor himſelf with Difficulty eſcaped. He afterwards went to another Fortreſs called Berda, not far from Orenbourg, where there were 4 or 5000 of his Men. However, he had not Time to take Shelter there; for the Governour of Orenbourg, hearing of his Defeat, ſent a large Detachment to make an Attack upon the Rebels at that Place, and he, with about 1000 Men, in a Panick, abandoned Berda; but it is not doubted we ſhall have a good Account of them, Prince Gallitzin having ſent Parties every Way to intercept the ſcattered Remains of them. Thoſe who remained at Berda ſurrendered to the Governour of Orenbourg, and great Numbers of others ſurrender themſelves every Day. Our Loſs doth not exceed 150 or 200 Men. This happy Event ſeems to have put an End to an Affair which has made ſo much Noiſe throughout Europe, and been ſo much exaggerated by our Enemies."

Extract of a Letter from Madrid, *April* 17.

"It is now the abſolute and avowed Intention of this Court to take Part againſt the Ruſſians in the Mediterranean; and for that Purpoſe are the Squadrons intended which have been fitted out at Cadiz and Seville, that which was fitted out at Ferrol having ſailed for the Weſt Indies. Orders have been ſent to the two firſt mentioned Places to raiſe 4000 Seamen immediately, to man the Squadrons. This Reſolution cauſes much Amazement, as it was the Opinion of moſt People that if Spain ſhould take up Arms it would be in Favour of the Ruſſians."

Extract of a Letter from Copenhagen, *April* 30.

"His Majeſty has reſolved, and already given proper Orders, to unite the Baltick with the German Ocean, by navigable Rivers through his new Poſſeſſions in the Dutchies of Sleſwick and Holſtein. He has likewiſe appointed a Committee to execute that Plan, conſiſting of the ableſt Miniſters; and Prince Charles of Heſſe Caſſel, as the Preſident of that Committee, is inveſted with full Authority to adopt the beſt Meaſures concerning this grand Affair, a Plan which will be of uncommon Benefit to the Commrce of Great Britain, France, and Holland, and will enrich the Inhabitants of thoſe two Dutchies, but muſt of Courſe leſſen his Majeſty's Revenues upon the Sound, and muſt become greatly detrimental to his Subjects there."

By a Letter from Leghorn there is Advice that four Ruſſian and ſix Turkiſh Men of War have had an Engagement in the Archipelago, and after a very obſtinate Conteſt two of the latter were burnt, and a third ſunk; the other three, after loſing the greateſt Part of their Crews, were obliged to yield to the Ruſſians.

A Gentleman at Bruſſels writes to his Friend in London, that Parſon Horne has been there ſome Time, is turned Papiſt, and was married a few Days ago to a young Lady of the Name of F———, a Penitent in the Engliſh Convent there who, it is ſaid will have a pretty Fortune.

A Letter from Paris mentions that on the 19th ult. the Academy of Sciences expreſſed their Approbation (with many Eulogiums) of a ſecret Compoſition, then laid before them, which preſerves all Sorts of Metals from Ruſt.

They write from Gibraltar, that the L'Opalle, a French Frigat of 30 Guns, had been taken by the Emperour of Morocco's Corſairs in the Mediterranean, after a deſperate Battle, wherein moſt of the Crew were maſſacred, and carried into Larache.

The Zephir, Tyſon, Alphin, and Endraught, Dutchmen of War, from the Mediterranean, are arrived at Plymouth, under the Command of Commodore Slott.

All the China Ships which ſailed laſt Year from London are arrived.

WILLIAMSBURG, *July* 28.

IN the Triumph, Captain Rogers, arrived here near three Weeks ago from Leghorn, addreſſed, to Mr. Mazzei, we hear he has received ſundry Seeds, Vine Cuttings, Plants, &c. together with a Number of Italian Emigrants, Huſbandmen and Mechanicks; and by him we learn that the Preſents of Birds, Seeds, and Plants, ſent by Mr. Mazzei to the Grand Duke of Tuſcany, were graciouſly received, and that his Highneſs was pleaſed to order his Thanks to be given to Mr. Mazzei for his Attention, and to aſſure him of his Favour and Protection on all Occaſions that may contribute to his Advantage and Succeſs.

The Reſolves of the Counties of Glouceſter and Elizabeth City came to Hand too late for this Week's Paper, otherwiſe we ſhould with much Pleaſure have publiſhed them. They contain the moſt patriotick Sentiments in the preſent critical Situation of Affairs in America, proteſt all due Allegiance and Obedience to his Majeſty and his illuſtrious Family, and declare their Readineſs to maintain and defend, at the Expenſe of their Lives and Fortunes, his ſacred Perſon, Crown, and Dignity.

A farther Account of ELECTIONS, viz. For Norfolk County, THOMAS NEWTON and JAMES HOLT, Eſquires. For Norfolk Borough, JOSEPH HUTCHINGS, Eſquire. For Warwick County, WILLIAM HARWOOD and WILLIAM LANGHORNE, Eſquires. For Accomack, SOUTHY SIMPSON and ISAAC SMITH, Eſquires. For Charles City, WILLIAM ACRILL and BENJAMIN HARRISON, Eſquires. For King William, CARTER BRAXTON and WILLIAM AYLETT, Eſquires. For King and Queen, GEORGE BROOKE and GEORGE LYNE, Eſquires. For Surry County, NICHOLAS FAULCON and ALLEN CUCKE, Eſquires. For Suſſex County, DAVID MASON and MICHAEL BLEAU, Eſquires.

Deaths.] Mrs. MARY BOOKER, of Glouceſter County, in her 68th Year.

To the Gentlemen of the GENERAL CONVENTION.

YOU are now to meet on one of the moſt important Matters that ever engaged the Councils of America; you are all well acquainted with the natural and conſtitutional Rights of your Country; the Reſolves from your different Counties would reflect Honour on the ancient Grecian or Roman States. But in what Manner to oppoſe the growing Syſtem of Oppreſſion which hangs over you, and to ſecure your Rights for the future, is the important Queſtion to come before you. Permit a Fellow Subject to offer you his Sentiments.

It is propoſed that you ſhall immediately put a Stop to all Exports and Imports to and from Great Britain. We will conſider theſe two Points ſeparately.

By ſtopping your Exports you will diſtreſs yourſelves, without one good Conſequence attending it. You will leſſen the Revenue, it is true; but as that Revenue ariſes from the Duty which is paid by the Conſumer in Britain, the Miniſtry will only alter the Mode of Taxation and laugh at your Folly. It is alleged too, that you are conſiderably in Debt to the Britiſh Nation. If that is the Caſe, let us not meanly take Advantage of the Times, and give Room for our Enemies to ſay that we are a Set of Men void of publick Faith, who do not deſerve the Freedom we are contending for. Policy, Juſtice, and a proper Regard for our national Character, all forbid you to adopt this Plan. If we are obliged, at laſt, to ſtruggle for our Liberties, with Arms in our Hands, let us not ſtain the Purity of a Cauſe with the leaſt Tincture of Injuſtice. Let us excite the Prayers of the Righteous for our Succeſs; and if we do fall, let us fall revered and lamented.

The other Poſition is, that you ſhould immediately ſtop all Imports from Great Britain. Let us examine into the Conſequences of this Step.

We will ſuppoſe that all America will unite in this Meaſure. You muſt then depend on your own Manufactures for the mere Neceſſaries of Life. But this you will be prevented from carrying into Execution; for as ſoon as you have openly avowed your Deſign of purchaſing no more of the Britiſh Manufactures, the Miniſtry will immediately enforce that Right which they claim from regulating the Trade, of reſtraining you from making any of your own. It will be made Treaſon and Rebellion for any Man to manufacture the Produce of his own Eſtate; it will be made Treaſon and Rebellion not to import from Great Britain; nay it has already been done, by Governour Gage's tyrannical Proclamation, which you have all ſeen. This Meaſure then will only protract the Evil a little While, and increaſe the Weight of your Calamities. Such are the Fruits of allowing a Supremacy for regulating the Trade.

Let us then, my Countrymen, throw aſide all temporiſing Methods; let us aſſert our Liberties with a Spirit becoming Men who are deſerving of them; let us authoriſe the general Congreſs of America to lay our Claims before the Nation, and demand a Ratification of them from the King in his Britiſh Parliament: Claims ſo juſt, and ſo ſimilar to their own, that a brave and a generous Nation cannot withhold their Conſent. But if this, through the corrupt Influence of the Miniſtry, ſhould be denied us, we ſhall be prepared for the Alternative. Let us then proteſt againſt the Authority of Parliament in every Caſe whatever; let us forbid our Magiſtrates to be governed by their Acts, on Pain of incurring the juſt Indignation of an injured People; and, above all, let us remember, in Times of Neceſſity, that with the Sword our Forefathers obtained their conſtitutional Rights, and by the Sword it is our Duty to defend them.

AN AMERICAN CATO.

*** There was a Miſtake in the 5th Middleſex Reſolve, in our laſt Week's Supplement. The Words ſhould be, "Reaſon and Policy *exclaim* againſt it," inſtead of *declaim*.

To the Author of Conſiderations on the preſent State of VIRGINIA.

REMONSTRANCE, Petition, and Addreſs,
All theſe, ſtill in vain, have been try'd;
Why then on the Throne ſhould we preſs
Thoſe Claims that have oft been deny'd?

You tell us you're one of our Friends,
And offer Advice *without Fee*;
Thy Pamphlet may anſwer thy Ends,
Though burnt under Liberty Tree:

But if, with a miſchievous Aim,
Our Councils you hope to miſlead,
You'll find, with Confuſion and Shame,
Your Wiſhes will never ſucceed.

You ridicule *Faſting* and *Prayer!*
Th' Effect 'tis preſum'd, will be ſmall,
When known to be fond of *good Fare*,
And not fond of *Praying* at all.

Advertiſements.

WILLIAMSBURG, *July* 28, 1774.

GEORGE HAMILTON, CARVER and GILDER, juſt from *Britain*, and now in this City, hereby informs the Publick that he intends carrying on his Buſineſs in all its Branches, *viz.* Looking-Glaſs Frames in Burniſh or Oil Gilding, Girandoles, Ornaments and Decorations for Gentlemens Houſes, Chimney Pieces, Door and Window Cornices, Mouldings and Enrichments, Hall and Staircaſe Lanthorns, Picture Frames black and gilded, Ladies Toilet and Dreſſing Glaſſes; all the above after the new *Palmyrian* Taſte.——Any Gentlemen wanting Deſigns of the above Articles may be furniſhed either at their reſpective Houſes in Town or Country, or at Mr. *Edmund Dickinſon's*, Cabinet Maker; where old Frames may be re gilded, and Glaſſes new ſilvered, Hiſtory and Portrait Paintings (though much defaced) cleaned and renewed to their former Luſtre, alſo Chairs and Chariots gilded.

CHARLOTTE, *July*, 14, 1774.

THE STORE in this County, heretofore kept by Mr. *Robert Cuninghame*, for Account of Meſſ. *Alexander Speirs* and Co. of *Glaſgow* is now under the Direction of Mr. *Chriſtopher M'Connico*. It is hoped that thoſe who have Accounts ſtill open on the Books will be ſpeedy in their Application to have them ſettled. Such as have Claims on the Company, for Dealings with Mr. *Cuninghame*, are required to make them known immediately, that they may be adjuſted. The Store will be ſupplied to the uſual Extent.

JAMES FARLIE.

THE Ship TRIUMPH will certainly ſail for *London* in ſix Weeks, agreeable to Charter; and will take in Tobacco, on Liberty of Conſignment, at 8l. Sterling per Tun. Any Perſon inclinable to ſhip Tobacco in her will be pleaſed to ſend their Orders to Mr. *James Donald* at *Manchester*, to Mr. *Charles Duncan* at *Blandford*, to Captain *Rogers* at *Bermuda Hundred*, or to the Subſcriber at *Carle's*, who will be extremely obliged by the Aſſiſtance of his Friends.

PHILIP MAZZEI.

WEST POINT, *July* 22, 1774.

WE INTEND to leave the Colony.
ALLEN CAMMERON.
(1‖) JAMES WALLACE.

WEST POINT, *July* 22, 1774.

MR. STEPHEN BINGHAM's Store at this Place was broke open laſt Night, and a Trunk belonging to the Subſcribers robbed, from which were taken the following Articles, viz. A Silver Watch, Maker's Name *Amico*, No. 225, *London*, to which is a Steel Seal ciphered AC in a Piece, and the Cryſtal of the Watch is broke; ſome Leather Snuff Boxes, of a new Conſtruction; a fuperfine Black Coat and Waiſtcoat, Velveret Breeches, a light coloured Drab Coat with Silver plated Buttons, black Doeſkin Breeches, twenty white Shirts, moſt of them ruffled, marked A C, a Scarlet Cloak, Gauze Aprons, Ruffles, and Handkerchiefs, Linen Waiſtcoats and Breeches, Silk and Thread Stockings, a ſmall Portmanteau Trunk, &c. Should any of the above Articles be offered for Sale, I ſhall be obliged to any Perſon to ſtop them, and apply to Mr. *Bingham* at *Weſt Point*, Mr. *William Stevenſon*, Shoemaker in *Norfolk*, or to Captain *Goode* at *Portſmouth*, who will pay all Charges, and give an adequate Reward.

(2‖) JAMES WALLACE.
ALLEN CAMERON.

To be RENTED *from Year to Year, or for a Term of Years; and to be entered upon the 1ſt of* September *next*,

A CONVENIENT TENEMENT in this Town, at preſent in the Poſſeſſion of Mr. *Andrew Johnſton*; whereon is a commodious Storehouſe, with a large Counting Room and Lodging Rooms under the ſame Roof, Lumber Houſes of different Sizes, and for different Purpoſes, Stables, Chairhouſe, and a Garden well paled in. Any uſeful Repairs may be made by the Tenant, and the Expenſe deducted out of the Rent. The Terms, which are extremely low, may be known by applying to me in *Peterſburg*.

BOLLING STARK.

STRAYED from the Subſcriber, the 12th of *May*, a YELLOW BAY MARE, near fourteen Hands, with a Blaze Face, and had a bad Sore on her off Side. As ſhe was bred in *Prince Edward* County, ſhe will probably endeavour to return there. Whoever brings the ſaid Mare to me, in *Richmond* Town, ſhall be well rewarded. (2) JAMES BUCHANAN.

YORK Town, *July* 27, 1774.

MY Mulatto Fellow CORNELIUS ran away from this Town about five Weeks ago; he was apprehended at *Fredericksburg*, brought here and impriſoned, and laſt Night broke Jail. While he continued at *Fredericksburg* unmoleſted, he paſſed for a Freeman. His Wife, a Mulatto, was in Company with him; both were conſidered as free People, and hired in the Harveſt by ſome Planters. Their Scheme was to get Money, and to proceed back upon the Frontiers of *Virginia*. Whoſoever apprehends the Mulatto Fellow in this Colony, and delivers him to me, will be entitled to a Reward of 5l. or if ſecured in any of the County Jails, and immediate Notice thereof given to me, 3l. If taken in *Carolina*, *Maryland*, or any other Colony, and delivered to me, 8l. and if taken in another Colony, and ſecured in any of the County Jails here, 6l.

JOHN H. NORTON.

N. B. The Fellow is middle ſized; he carried with him a *Ruſſia* Drill Poſtilion Coat and Waiſtcoat, and an old blue Livery Cloth Suit.

Five Pounds Reward.

RUN away from the Subſcriber, in *Richmond* Town, the 28th of *June*, a likely Negro Man named YORK, about 23 Years of Age, five Feet nine or ten Inches high, well made, has a Scar upon one of his Wriſts, occaſioned by a Burn, but I cannot tell which. Whoever delivers him to me, or ſecures him in any of his Majeſty's Jails, ſo that I get him again, ſhall have the above Reward, beſides what the Law allows.

(4‖) DICK HOLLAND.

RUN away from the Subſcriber, in *Cumberland*, about the 7th of *July*, a likely *Virginia* born Negro Man named MOSES, about 24 Years of Age, and middle ſized; had on, when he went away, a brown Linen Shirt, Hempen Rolls Breeches, white Plains Waiſtcoat, and Caſtor Hat about Half worn; carried with him a new Felt Hat, a Pair of Shoes, Worſted and Thread Stockings, a ſhort ſtriped Holland Coat and Waiſtcoat, and a Pair of Leather Breeches, which makes it probable he may alter his Dreſs. He is a ſenſible Fellow, and a great Rogue; pretends to have a Wife at Mr. *Emanuel Jones*'s, in *Williamſburg*, where it is probable he may be lurking. Whoever will take up the ſaid Negro, and ſecure him in any Jail, ſo that I get him again, ſhall have 40s. Reward, and if brought to me 3l.

(2‖) HENRY MACON.

RUN away from the Subſcriber, in *Weſtmoreland*, on *Sunday* Night the 10th of *July*, a *Scotch* Convict Servant named THOMAS SCOTT, by Trade a Tailor, about five Feet ſeven Inches and a Half high, rather ſlim made, pretty much marked with the Smallpox, wears his own light coloured Hair tied behind, has a down Look, is much inclined to drinking, fond of playing at Cards, will puſh himſelf into any Company, ſpeaks much in the *Scotch* Dialect, and is fond of ſinging Songs; had on, when he went away, a Kind of Drab Cloth Coat, black Cloth Waiſtcoat, white ſhort Oſnabrug Breeches, white Thread Stockings, a black Silk Handkerchief about his Neck, and a Pair of double rimmed Silver Plated Buckles in his Shoes. He ſtole, and carried with him, a Pink coloured Duroy Coat and red Poplin Waiſtcoat they were only cut out, but I make no Doubt of his having got them made up, and wearing of them; alſo ſome Silver Lace, with which I imagine he will lace his Hat, which is not very old, though not very fine, and ſeveral coarſe and fine Shirts. He made an Attempt to get over Mr. *Fontleroy*'s Ferry on *Rappahannock*, but did not ſucceed. Whoever will bring the ſaid Servant to me, or ſecures him ſo that I get him again, ſhall have a Reward of 10l. beſides what the Law allows.

RICHARD CADDEEN.

FOR SALE,

TWO THOUSAND Acres of LAND, lying on the River *Shenando*, in the County of *Frederick*, eight Miles above *Aſhby*'s Gap. One Third of the Purchaſe Money to be paid on the Day of Sale, and an extenſive Credit will be given for the Remainder. Mr. *James Brown* will ſhow the Land to any Perſon inclinable to purchaſe, and I ſhall be on the Premiſes the laſt Week in *September* next.

(tf) NATHANIEL BURWELL.

ISLE of WIGHT, *July* 19, 1774.

To be SOLD, *to the higheſt Bidder, on* Monday *the* 1ſt *of* Auguſt, *at the Subſcriber's Plantation in* King George, *oppoſite to* Port Royal,

TWENTY very likely *Virginia* born SLAVES, conſiſting of Men, Women, Boys, and Girls. Good Merchants Notes will be received, payable at the *October* General Court, and a Diſcount of five per Cent. allowed for ready Money.

T. TURNER.

For SALE,

MILLSTONES, *Dutch* FANS, RIDDLES for FANS, WOVE WIRE for ROLLING SCREENS, LOOKING GLASSES of every Kind, BRASS CHARIOT BOXES, BRASS CHAIR NAILS, BAR IRON, *Madeira* WINE, *Demarara* and *Jamaica* SPIRITS, and a ſtrong Top CHAISE quite new.

NEWCASTLE, *July* 14, 1774. (tf) JOHN SYME.

To be LET *to the loweſt Bidder (purſuant to an Order of Veſtry of* St. Paul's *Pariſh) at* Hanover *Town, on* Friday *the 29th Inſtant* (July)

THE Building of a large commodious BRICK CHURCH, in the lower Part of the ſaid Pariſh, to be 80 Feet in Length, and 35 Feet wide, with a Croſs projecting 20 Feet on each Side, and 35 Feet wide, according to a Plan to be produced that Day. A conſiderable Sum of Money will be paid down, and the future Payments made known at the Day of Letting. Bond and approved Security will be required of the Undertaker, for his faithful Performance in building the ſame.

BENJAMIN ANDERSON, } Churchwardens.
THOMAS GARLAND, }

For CHARTER, *to any Part of* EUROPE,

THE Ship *Anne*, *Thomas Wilſon* Maſter, Burthen 520 Hhds. or 14,000 Buſhels. For Terms apply to me in *Norfolk*. JOHN WALKER.

*** Who has for Sale a Quantity of exceeding good coarſe SALT, on reaſonable Terms.

YORK Town, *July* 18, 1774.

I INTEND to leave the Colony immediately, and ſhall return in a few Months.

WILLIAM GOOSLEY.

Purſuant to a Decree of the Honourable General Court, and by Letter of Attorney from Colonel George Mercer *of* Virginia, *now in* London, *will be ſold at publick Auction,*

ABOUT 3500 ACRES of LAND in the County of *Loudoun*, near *Weſt*'s Ordinary, about twelve Miles from *Leeſburg*, forty from *Alexandria*, and thirty five from *Dumfries*, on *Potowmack*. This Land is well known, by the Deſcription of *Bull Run Mountains*, and is very fertile.—Alſo 6500 Acres on *Shenando* River, in the County of *Frederick*, oppoſite to *Snicker*'s Ordinary, and binding on the River about ſeven Miles. As this Tract is Part of a Survey one of the firſt in that Part of the Colony, its good Quality cannot be queſtioned, it is well watered, will admit of two Mills on Land Streams, and others on the River; there are now on it ſix Plantations well improved for Cropping, 110 Slaves, and very large and choice Stocks of Horſes (ſome of the Dray Breed) black Cattle, Hogs, and Sheep; which, together with the Crops of Corn and Wheat now growing (expected to be upwards of 2000 Barrels and 5000 Buſhels) will be ſold on the Premiſes, on the 24th Day of *November* next, or next fair Day.——The *Loudoun* Lands will be ſold at *Weſt*'s Ordinary, on the 21ſt Day of the ſame Month. Both Tracts will be laid off in Lots to ſuit every Kind of Purchaſer, who may ſee them by applying to Mr. *Francis Peyton*, near the *Loudoun* Land, and Mr. *William Dawſon*, who reſides on the *Shenando* Tract. Among the Slaves are two good Blackſmiths, two Carpenters, and an exceeding truſty and ſkilful Waggoner. The aged black Cattle, and grown Hogs, will be fattened for Slaughter.—— Purchaſers above 25l. will be allowed twelve Months Credit, on giving Bond and Security to the Subſcribers, who will be prepared to make Conveyances.

JOHN TAYLOE.
(20) GEORGE WASHINGTON.

RUN away from the Schooner *Marygold*, lying at *Hobb's Hole*, the 6th of *July*, a young Negro Man named DAVID, a very good Sailor, about 22 Years old, and very knapper kneed; had on, when he went away, a Pair of long Trouſers, and a blue Jump Waiſtcoat, his other Clothing I do not remember. He is five Feet ſix or ſeven Inches high, and pretty black. Whoever apprehends the ſaid Fellow, and delivers him to the Subſcriber, in *Northumberland* County, or confines him ſo that I get him again, ſhall have 40s. Reward, beſides what the Law allows; and as I imagine he will endeavour to get on Board ſome Veſſel, I hereby forewarn all Maſters of ſuch from harbouring or carrying him away.

(2‖) GEORGE DAMERON.

PORT ROYAL, *June* 22, 1774.

RUN away from the Subſcriber, a Mulatto Man named GILBERT, five Feet five or ſix Inches high, by Trade a Shoemaker, has had the Smallpox very bad, the Top of his Head is ſhaved, and he combs it back like a Woman; he carried off a good many Clothes, ſo that I cannot deſcribe his Dreſs. The ſame Night he abſented there went an *Eaſtern Shore* Veſſel down the River, which I expect he got on Board of. It is probable he will change his Name to *Gilbert Morris*, paſs for a Freeman, and if poſſible will try to get out of the Colony. He is a Baptiſt, and I expect will ſhow a little of it in Company. Any Perſon that will bring the ſaid Slave to me, near *Port Royal*, ſhall have 50s. Reward, beſides what the Law allows; and I hereby forewarn all Maſters of Veſſels from carrying him off, at their Peril. (2‖) JOHN EVANS, Senior.

RUN away from the Subſcriber, in *Buckingham* a Negro Woman named BESS; had on, and carried with her, a green Calimanco Petticoat, a ſtriped Holland Waiſtcoat, a Negro Cotton Petticoat, a *Virginia* Cloth one ſtriped with Copperas and filled in with blue Yarn, two Oſnabrug Shifts, one new, the other old. Whoever brings the ſaid Negro to me, at *Buckingham* Courthouſe, ſhall have 5l. Reward if taken in *Carolina*, and 40s. if in *Virginia*, beſides what the Law allows.

ARCHELAUS AUSTIN.

POETS CORNER.

The following Extract of Mr. ADDISON's *Letter from* Italy, *to Lord* HALIFAX, *may not be unſeaſonable at this Time.*

HOW has kind Heaven adorn'd the happy Land,
And ſcatter'd Bleſſings with a waſteful Hand!
But what avail her unexhauſted Stores,
Her blooming Mountains, and her ſunny Shores,
With all the Gifts that Heaven and Earth impart,
The Smiles of Nature, and the Charms of Art,
While proud Oppreſſion in her Vallies reigns,
And Tyranny uſurps her happy Plains?
The poor Inhabitant beholds, in vain,
The reddening Orange and the ſwelling Grain;
Joyleſs he ſees the growing Oils and Wines,
And in the Myrtle's fragrant Shade repines;
Starves, in the Midſt of Nature's Bounty curſt,
And in the loaden Vineyard dies for Thirſt.
Oh Liberty! thou Goddeſs heavenly bright,
Profuſe of Bliſs, and pregnant with Delight!
Eternal Pleaſures in thy Preſence reign,
And ſmiling Plenty leads thy wanton Train;
Eas'd of her Load Subjection grows more light,
And Poverty looks cheerful in thy Sight;
Thou mak'ſt the gloomy Face of Nature gay,
Giv'ſt Beauty to the Sun, and Pleaſure to the Day.
Thee, Goddeſs, thee Britannia's Iſle - - -

WE the Subſcribers, having for ſome Time paſt experienced very great Inconvenience ariſing from the Uncertainty of the Time of our Meeting in *Williamſburg*, have now reſolved, and are determined, for the future, to meet there every 25th Day of *October* and *April*; of which we give this publick Notice, that thoſe who have Buſineſs to tranſact with us may know when to attend.

JAMES LYLE.
ARCHIBALD RITCHIE.
DANIEL M'CALLUM.
ROBERT DONALD.
JAMES FAIRLIE.
JAMES DONALD.
ALEXANDER BANKS.
JOHN FISHER.
WILLIAM MITCHELL.
RICHARD ADAMS.
ALEXANDER BUCHANAN.
ANDREW CHALMER.
EDWARD JOHNSON.
NINIAN MINZIES.
THOMAS MAIN.
ROBERT RUTHERFORD.
ARCHIBALD M'CALL.
M'CALL & SHEDDEN.
ADAM FLEMING.
THOMAS RUSSELL.
HECTOR ROSS.
NEIL M'COULL.
JOHN LINDSAY.
JAMES GIBSON, & Co.
JOHN JOHNSON.
ROBERT BURTON.
ARCHIBALD BRYCE.
ARCHIBALD GOVAN.
ANDREW JOHNSTON, Jun.
EDWARD BRIBANE.
WILLIAM JOHNSON.
THOMAS YOUNGER.
SIMON FRASER.
THOMAS HODGE.
JAMES M'DOWALL.
DAVID COCHRAN.
NEIL JAMIESON.
JAMES GLASSFORD.
WILLS COWPER.
MATTHEW PHRIPP.
JOHN HAMILTON.
THOMAS SIMPSON.
JOHN GILMOUR.
CHARLES GILMOUR.
JOHN HAY, & Co.
BENJAMIN BAILEY, & Co.
ANTHONY WARWICK.
INGLIS & LONG.
FIELDING LEWIS.
ARCHIBALD CUNISON,
HENRY MITCHELL.
JAMES ROBISON.
JAMES SOMERVELL.
WILLIAM HENDERSON.
JOHN GLASSELL.
ANDREW CRAWFORD.
RICHARD HANSON,
JAMES INGRAM.
WILLIAM HARRISON.
EDMUND PENDLETON, Jun.
JOHN BAIRD.
THOMAS SHORE.
PATRICK COUTTS.
MOSS ARMISTEAD.
EILBECK, ROSS, & Co.
JOHN TABB.
CORNELIUS CALVERT.
ROBERT PLEASANTS, & Co.
THOMAS EVANS.
EDWARD STABLER.
DAVID RUSSELL.
GEORGE PURDIE.

TAKEN up, in *Bedford*, a BRIGHT BAY HORSE about three Years old, four Feet ſeven Inches high, has a ſmall white Spot on his left Cheek, dockt, but not branded. Poſted, and appraiſed to 7l.
(1) ROBERT EWING.

TAKEN up, in *Cheſterfield*, a BRIGHT BAY HORSE COLT two Years old, four Feet two Inches high, a Star in his Forehead, and a Snip on his Noſe. Poſted, and appraiſed to 5l.
(1) JOHN AMONET.

TAKEN up, in *Buckingham*, a DARK BAY HORSE with ſeveral Saddle Spots, appears to be Hipſhotten, has a few gray Hairs at the Root of his Tail, had on a Bell with a Patch at the Edge, and branded on the near Shoulder M. Poſted, and appraiſed to 55s.
JOHN PHELPS.

TAKEN up, in *Spotſylvania*, a BRIGHT BAY HORSE about four Feet ſeven Inches high, a Star in his Forehead, ſhod before, and branded on the near Shoulder and Buttock C. Poſted, and appraiſed to
(1) JOHN TRUE.

TAKEN up, in *Goochland*, a large DARK BROWN STEER about five Years old, marked in the right Ear with a Crop and Underſlit, and branded on the left Horn HM in a Piece. Poſted, and appraiſed to 3l.
JOHN LEE.

TAKEN up, in *Cheſterfield*, a YELLOW BAY MARE about twelve Years old, thirteen Hands and a Half high, a Star in her Forehead, ſeveral Saddle Spots, and branded on the near Buttock H. Alſo a GRAY FILLY belonging to the Mare, about ſix Months old, with a Snip on its Noſe. Poſted, and appraiſed to 5l.
(1) JOHN AMONET.

TAKEN up, in *Dinwiddie*, a ſmall RED COW about four Years old, with Part of her Tail off, marked with a ſmooth Crop and Slit in her right Ear, and a Half Moon in the left. She has ſince had a Calf. Poſted, and appraiſed to 55s.
(1) JOHN JONES.

TAKEN up, in *Dinwiddie*, a ſmall BAY HORSE about four Feet ſeven Inches high, appears to be ten Years old, a Star in his Forehead, and a Snip on his Noſe. Poſted, and appraiſed to 7l.
(1) THOMAS WELCH.

TAKEN up, in *Bedford*, a Negro Man named FRANK, five Feet ſeven or eight Inches high, about 35 Years of Age, his left Thumb has a Cut on the Joint that he cannot move it, is a little bow-legged, and has been a good Deal whipped, as appears by his Back; had on a Check Shirt, and a Pair of Pompadour coloured Breeches. He ſays he was imported about twelve Years ago by Colonel *Tabb*, and lived at his Home Plantation for ſome Time, but, for twelve Months paſt, he lived with one *William Baſdale*, in *Prince Edward*, who he will not agree is his Maſter. The Owner is deſired to take him away, and pay Charges.
(1) SAMUEL FARR.

COMMITTED to *Bedford* Jail, a Servant Man who ſays his Name is JOHN FORBES, and that he belongs to *John Hunt*, in *North Carolina*, a thick well made Fellow, of a reddiſh Complexion, five Feet ſix or ſeven Inches high, and about fifty Years of Age. The Owner is deſired to take him away, and pay Charges.
(1) SAMUEL FARR.

RUN away from the Subſcriber, in *Iſle of Wight*, near *Milner's* Warehouſe, on the 13th of *June*, a Mulatto Man named SAM, about 35 Years of Age, five Feet four or five Inches high, of a pleaſant Countenance, a remarkable Scar on one of his little Fingers, and has loſt ſome of his fore Teeth; had on, and carried with him, a Pair of brown Rolls Trouſers, an Oſnabrug Shirt, and an old Negro Cotton Jacket. I have heard he is making for *Norfolk*, in Order to get on Board ſome Veſſel, and it is probable he may try to paſs for a Freeman; all Maſters of Veſſels are therefore forewarned from harbouring or carrying him off, at their Peril. I will give 3l. Reward to any Perſon who will deliver him to me, or ſecure him ſo that I may get him again.
(1) MATTHEW JORDAN.

KING WILLIAM, *July* 10, 1774.

THE Sale of the deceaſed Colonel *James Quarles*'s NEGROES, advertiſed to be at *Aylett*'s Warehouſe, on the 13th Inſtant, is, by Conſent of Parties, deferred till the 10th of *Auguſt*, at which Time they will moſt certainly be ſold, agreeable to the former Advertiſement.
GOODRICH CRUMP.

NORFOLK, *July* 10, 1774.

JOURNEYMEN WEAVERS, who come well recommended, will have good Encouragement on applying to me; in the Manufactory of Linen, Diaper, Damaſks, *Mancheſter* Stuffs, Gauzes, figured Cotton Counterpanes, &c. And I will give good Prices for SPUN COTTON, agreeable to the Fineneſs; or RAW COTTON, clear of Seed.
GARDINER FLEMING.

JAMES CRAIG,

AT THE GOLDEN BALL,

WILLIAMSBURG,

BEGS Leave to inform the Publick that he has juſt got an eminent Hand, in the WATCH and CLOCK MAKING BUSINESS, who ſerved a regular Apprenticeſhip to the ſame in *Great Britain*, and will be much obliged to thoſe who favour him with their Commands. He makes, and repairs, REPEATING, HORIZONTAL, and STOP WATCHES, in the neateſt and beſt Manner.

JEWELLERY, GOLD, and SILVER WORK, as uſual, made in the neateſt Manner, and on reaſonable Terms, for ready Money only, at the above Shop.

WANTED, a COOK who can be well recommended. Apply to the Printer.

To be SOLD,

THE Sloop PROVIDENCE, Burthen about 45 Tuns, only nine Months old, very well built, neatly finiſhed off, completely found, has large Accommodations, and ſails remarkably faſt. For Terms apply to Captain *Charles Thomas* at *Norfolk*, or to
(tf) BENJAMIN HARRISON, Junior.

RUN away from the Subſcriber, who is removed from *Boyd's Hole*, on *Potowmack* River, to *Buckſkin* Creek on *Nottoway* River, *Dinwiddie* County, on *Saturday* the 2d of *July*, a likely well made Mulatto Fellow, named HARRY, about 22 or 23 Years of Age, five Feet ten or eleven Inches high, ſome Scars may be ſeen on his Arms and Back if ſtripped, has remarkable high Inſteps, ſpeaks fair, and is very ſubtle and inſinuating, is very fond of Dreſs, and cannot bear to go barefoot; had on, when he went away, a dark brown Cloth Livery Coat turned up with Green, Waiſtcoat of the ſame, ſtriped Velveret Breeches, a white Shirt, Shoes and Stockings, all his Clothes a little ragged, and I do not doubt his having a Variety of them. He is very well known in many Parts of *Virginia* and *Maryland*, having conſtantly travelled with me. As he was bred in *Fairfax* County, it is probable he will make there to his Mother, an old Negro Woman formerly the Property of the late Parſon *Green* of ſaid County, but has, I believe, been ſet free ſome Years. All Maſters of Ships, and other Perſons, are hereby forewarned from harbouring or conveying him out of the Colony, and I will give 50s. Reward, beſides what the Law allows, to any Perſon that will deliver the ſaid Slave to me, or ſecure him in any Jail ſo that I may get him again.
(4) THEODORICK BLAND.

To be SOLD *at* Hanover *Courthouſe, on* Thurſday *the 4th of* Auguſt, *being Court Day,*

FIFTEEN likely *Virginia* born SLAVES, belonging to the Eſtate of Doctor *John Walker*, deceaſed. Credit will be allowed until the 25th of *December*, the Purchaſers giving Bond with approved Security to
THOMAS SIMPSON, Adminiſtrator.

*** Thoſe concerned are deſired to take Notice, that I have fully empowered Mr. *George Lumſden* to tranſact the Buſineſs of the above Eſtate. The diſtreſſed Situation of the Eſtate puts it out of my Power to grant any Indulgence to its Debtors; and, as I intend to cloſe my Adminiſtration as ſoon as poſſible, I requeſt the Favour of thoſe who have any Claims againſt the ſaid Eſtate to bring them in, either to Mr. *Lumſden* or myſelf, properly atteſted, by the 1ſt of *October* at fartheſt.

To be SOLD *by publick Vendue, at* Stanton, *on* Tueſday *the 16th of* Auguſt, *being* Auguſta *Court Day,*

TWO TRACTS of LAND belonging to Captain *Matthew Harriſon*, lying in *Hampſhire, viz.* One Tract of 317 Acres on the Drains of *Loſt* River, joining *James Bryan*; the other Tract contains 100 Acres, on the Drains of ſaid River, joining *John Price* and *Jacob Criſman*. Plots of the ſaid Land to be ſeen on the Day of Sale, in the Hands of *Gabriel Jones*, Eſquire. Credit will be given for one Half of the Purchaſe Money till the 1ſt of *April* next, and for the other Half till the 16th of *Auguſt* 1775, upon giving Bond with approved Security to
(1) GEORGE MITCHELL.

Juſt IMPORTED *from* London, *by* Alexander G. Strachan *and Co. a large Aſſortment of* DRUGS *and* MEDICINES, *and to be ſold cheap for Caſh, or Tobacco, at their Shop in* Peterſburg,

ALSO *Keyſer*'s Pills, *Norris*'s Drops, Balſam of Honey, *Radcliffe*'s Purging Elixir, *Daffy*'s and *Squire*'s Elixirs, *Walker*'s Jeſuits Drops, *Bateman*'s Do. Doctor *James*'s Fever Powders, *Turlington*'s Balſam of Life, *Britiſh* Rock Oil, *Anderſon*'s and *Lockyer*'s Pills, *Greenough*'s Tincture for the Gums, *Freeman*'s and *Godfrey*'s Cordials, Eſſence of Water Dock, Tincture of Golden Rod, Beaume de Vie, *Pike*'s Ointment for the Itch, *Hooper*'s Female Pills, Eau de Luce for the Headach, *Eaton*'s Styptick, Hungary, Honey, Lavender, and Orange Flower Waters, White and Brown Sugar Candies, Barley Sugar, Comfits, Orange Chips, Preſerved Ginger, Citron, Almonds, Raiſins, Currants, Figs, Prunes, Cinnamon, Cloves, Mace, Nutmegs, Ginger, Pimenta, Black and Long Pepper, Iſinglaſs, Hartſhorn Shavings, Sago, Salop, Vermicelli, *French* and Pearl Barley, Smelling Bottles, Nouriſhers, Ivory Boxes for Lip Salve, Court Plaiſter, Teeth and Fleſh Bruſhes, Nipple Glaſſes, Breaſt Pipes, Common and Beſt Lancets with Caſes, Surgeons Pocket Inſtruments, Tooth Inſtruments, Ivory and Pewter Syringes, Marble and Glaſs Mortars, Glaſs Funnels, Bolus Knives, *Tilt*'s Vitriolick Ether, Alum, Antimony, Brimſtone, Blueſtone, Borax, Saltpetre, Cobalt, Arſenick, Rotten Stone, Scuttleſiſh Bone, Birdlime, Potaſh, *Venice* and *Caſtile* Soap, Spirit of Turpentine, Crucibles, Black Lead Pots, White and Red Skins, Brown Paper, Blue, Whited Brown, and Filtering Do. Corkwood, Pill Boxes, Vial and Bottle Corks, Tow, Lint, Vials, Gallipots, Fine Hair Pencils, Gold and Silver Leaf, *Canary, Mountain*, and *Rheniſh* Wines, Anchovies, Capers, Olives, *Eaſt India* Mangoes, Pickled Walnuts, *Florence* Oil, &c.

Likewiſe the following Paints and Dyes, *viz.* Vermilion, Drop Lake, *Dutch* and Roſe Pink. *Pruſſian* Blue, White and Red Lead, Verdigriſe, Orpiment, Yellow Ochre, Lampblack, *Spaniſh* Brown, and Linſeed Oil for Painting.

Dyes. Logwood, Redwood, Madder, Ground Do. Alkanet, Cochineal, Fuſtick Galls, Copperas, Wine Stone, White Tartar, &c.
JAMES M'CARTY.

COMMITTED to *Nanſemond* County Jail, a Negro Man named LIVELY (*Jeſſe, Jeff*, or *Jeffery*) who ſays he belongs to Mr. *Robert Mitchell* in *Richmond* Town, *James* River. The Owner is deſired to take him away, and pay Charges.
WILLIAM WHITFIELD, Jailer.

PETERSBURG, *June* 26, 1774.

STRAYED, or STOLEN, from the Subſcriber, about the firſt Inſtant, a BRIGHT BAY HORSE above fourteen Hands high, from ſix to eight Years old, remarkably well ſet, paces, trots, and gallops, is ſhort docked, his Mane and Tail remarkably black, has a Hole in one of his fore Hoofs occaſioned by Gravel, but his Brand, if any, forgot. He was bred in *Surry* by Mr. *Brown*, but has been uſed in *Lunenburg* all laſt Winter and Spring. As he was miſſing a few Days after I had him, I have ſome Reaſon to think he was carried off by a runaway Negro Boy of this Town, who was ſeen at *Williamſburg* the laſt Meeting. I will give 3l. to any Perſon who will bring him to me. (tf) HENRY LOCHHEAD.

For LIVERPOOL,

THE Ship GREENWOOD, *Mackey Reed* Maſter, loads at *Norfolk*, has two Thirds of her Cargo already engaged, can take in 200 Hhds. of Tobacco on Liberty of Conſignment. Any Gentlemen inclining to ſhip by her will pleaſe to ſend their Orders to Mr. *Richard Taylor* of *Peterſburg*, Mr. *Richard Squire Taylor* in *King William* County, or to us at *Norfolk*.
(tf) GREENWOOD, RITSON, & MARSH.

To be RENTED, *from Year to Year, or for a Term of Years,*

BELVOIR, the beautiful Seat of the Honourable *George William Fairfax*, Eſq; lying upon *Potowmack* River in *Fairfax* County, about fourteen Miles below *Alexandria*. The Manſion Houſe is of Brick, two Stories high, with four convenient Rooms and a large Paſſage on the lower Floor, five Rooms and a Paſſage on the ſecond, and a Servants Hall and Cellars below, convenient Offices, Stables, and Coach Houſe adjoining, as alſo a large and well furniſhed Garden, ſtored with a great Variety of valuable Fruits, in good Order. Appertaining to the Tract on which theſe Houſes ſtand, and which contains near 2000 Acres (ſurrounded in a Manner by navigable Water) are ſeveral valuable Fiſheries, and a good Deal of cleared Land in different Parts, which may be let altogether, or ſeparately, as ſhall be found moſt convenient. The Terms may be known of Colonel *Waſhington*, who lives near the Premiſes, or of me in *Berkeley* County.
(tf) FRANCIS WILLIS, Junior.

NORFOLK County.

At a Court held the 22d Day of APRIL, 1774.

William and *John Brown*, Merchants and Partners, Plaintiffs, againſt *John Knight*, Ship Maſter, and *George Kelly*, Vendue Maſter, Defendants, } In Chancery.

THIS Day came, as well the Plaintiffs, by *James Holt*, Gentleman their Council, as the Defendant, *George Kelly*, in his proper Perſon who filed his Anſwer. And the Defendant, *John Knight*, being beyond Sea, on the Motion of the Plaintiffs, by their Council aforeſaid, it is ordered that the ſaid Defendant *George*, who hath confeſſed Effects of the ſaid *John Knight* in his Hands, do not pay, convey away, or ſecrete ſuch Effects, until the farther Order or Decree of this Court concerning the ſame; that the ſaid Defendant, *John Knight*, do appear here the third *Thurſday* in *October* next, to anſwer the Plaintiffs Bill; and that a Copy of this Order be, within fifteen Days, inſerted in the *Virginia* Gazette for two Months ſucceſſively, and publiſhed on ſome Lord's Day, immediately after Divine Service, in the Church of the Pariſh of *Elizabeth River*, in the County aforeſaid, and be alſo poſted up at the Door of the Courthouſe of the ſaid County.
SAMUEL BOUSH, C. C.

NORFOLK, *April* 21, 1774.

NOTICE is hereby given, that a Number of Veſſels will be wanted this Summer to bring about 6000 Tuns of STONE from Mr. *Brooke*'s Quarry on *Rappahannock*, and land the ſame on *Cape Henry*, for the Lighthouſe. Any Perſon, or Perſons, inclinable to engage in ſuch Work, are deſired to treat with *Matthew Phripp, Paul Loyall*, and *Thomas Newton*, Eſqrs. The Directors of the Lighthouſe will alſo be glad to purchaſe one or two FLAT BOTTOMED VESSELS, from 80 to 120 Tuns Burthen.
(tf) BASSETT MOSELEY.

NEABSCO FURNACE, *April* 1, 1774.

RUN away from the *Neabſco Furnace*, on the 16th of laſt Month, a light coloured Mulatto Man named BILLY or WILL, the Property of the Honourable *John Taylor*, Eſquire. When I tell the Publick that he is the ſame Boy, who, for many Years uſed to wait on me in my Travels through this and the neighbouring Province, and, by his Pertneſs, or rather Impudence, was well known to almoſt all my Acquaintances, there is the leſs Occaſion for a particular Deſcription of him. However, as he is now grown to the Size of a Man, and has not attended me for ſome Time paſt, I think it not amiſs to ſay that he is a very likely young Fellow, about twenty Years old, five Feet nine Inches high, ſtout and ſtrong made, has a remarkable Swing in his Walk, but is much more ſo by a ſurpriſing Knack he has of gaining the good Graces of almoſt every Body who will liſten to his bewitching and deceitful Tongue, which ſeldom or ever ſpeaks the Truth; has a ſmall Scar on the right Side of his Forehead, and the little Finger of his right Hand is quite ſtraight by a Hurt he got when a Child. He had on when he went away a blue Fearnought and an under Jacket of green Baize, Cotton Breeches, Oſnabrug Shirt, a mixed blue Pair of Stockings, a Pair of Country made Shoes, and yellow Buckles. From his Ingenuity, he is capable of doing almoſt any Sort of Buſineſs, and for ſome Years paſt has been chiefly employed as a Founder, a Stone Maſon, and a Miller, as Occaſion required; one of which Trades, I imagine, he will, in the Character of a Freeman, profeſs. I have ſome Reaſon to ſuſpect his travelling towards *James* River, under the Pretence of being ſent by me on Buſineſs. Whoever apprehends the ſaid Mulatto Slave, and brings him to me, or to his Maſter, the Honourable *John Taylor* of *Mount Airy*, or ſecures him ſo as to be had again, ſhall have double what the Law allows and all reaſonable Charges paid by
(tf) THOMAS LAWSON.

FOR SALE,

A TRACT of LAND in *Amelia* County, containing 500 Acres, about four Miles below the Courthouſe, it is remarkable fine Land for Grain, and will bring good Tobacco. The Plantation is in good Order for Cropping, ſufficient to work ſix or eight Hands, with all neceſſary Houſes. Any Perſon inclinable to purchaſe may depend on having a Bargain, and know the Terms by applying to
(tf) WILLIAM MARSHALL.

For SALE,

ABOUT twelve Thouſand Acres of exceeding rich TOBACCO LAND, in *Amherſt* County, whereon are ſeveral Plantations and Improvements ſufficient to work forty or fifty Hands. There is on the ſaid Land for Sale a very valuable GRIST MILL, lately built, with a Stone Dam and a Pair of good *Colſgne* Millſtones, which Mill has for two Years paſt got upwards of 100 Barrels of Toll Corn, and is ſituated on a never failing Stream. The Land will be ſhown by *William Womack*, who lives at one of the Plantations, and the Prices of the Land made known by him. One or two Years Credit will be allowed, Intereſt being paid for the ſecond Year, and alſo for the firſt, if the Money is not paid agreeable to Contract. The Land is to be laid off and ſurveyed by Colonel *William Cabell*, at the Expenſe of the Purchaſer. Deeds will be made upon Bond and approved Security being given, either to Colonel *William Cabell*, or the Subſcriber. Six per Cent. Diſcount will be allowed for ready Money, or good Merchants Notes. If any Perſon will chooſe to exchange Lands in the lower Part of the Country, on or near ſome navigable River, that are good, it is more than probable we ſhould agree.
(tf) CARTER BRAXTON.

ALL Perſons may be ſupplied with this PAPER at 12*ſ.* 6*d.* a Year, and have ADVERTISEMENTS (of a moderate Length) inſerted in it for 3*ſ.* the firſt Week, and 2*ſ.* each Week after.——*** All Sorts of PRINTING WORK done at this Office in the neateſt Manner, with Care and Expedition.

Supplement to the Virginia Gazette. { JULY 28, 1774.

At a Meeting of the Freeholders of Hanover County, at the Courthouſe, on Wedneſday the 20th of July, 1774, the following Addreſs was agreed to.

To JOHN SYME *and* PATRICK HENRY, *Junior, Eſquires.*

GENTLEMEN,

YOU have our Thanks for your patriotick, faithful, and ſpirited Conduct, in the Part you acted in the late Aſſembly as our Burgeſſes; and as we are greatly alarmed at the Proceedings of the Britiſh Parliament reſpecting the Town of Boſton and the Province of Maſſachuſetts Bay, and as we underſtand a Meeting of Delegates from all the Counties in this Colony is appointed to be in Williamſburg on the firſt Day of next Month, to deliberate on our publick Affairs, we do hereby appoint you, Gentlemen, our Delegates; and we do requeſt you then and there to meet, conſult, and adviſe, touching ſuch Matters as are moſt likely to effect our Deliverance from the Evils with which our Country is threatened.

The Importance of thoſe Things which will offer themſelves for your Deliberation is exceeding great; and when it is conſidered that the Effect of the Meaſures you may adopt will reach our lateſt Poſterity, you will excuſe us for giving you our Sentiments, and pointing out ſome Particulars proper for that Plan of Conduct we wiſh you to obſerve.

We are Freemen. We have a Right to be ſo, and to enjoy all the Privileges and Immunities of our Fellow Subjects in England; and while we retain a juſt Senſe of that Freedom, and thoſe Rights and Privileges neceſſary for its Safety and Security, we ſhall never give up the Right of Taxation. Let it ſuffice to ſay, once for all, we will never be taxed but by our own Repreſentatives. This is the great Badge of Freedom, and Britiſh America hath been hitherto diſtinguiſhed by it; and when we ſee the Britiſh Parliament trampling upon that Right, and acting with determined Reſolution to deſtroy it, we would wiſh to ſee the united Wiſdom and Fortitude of America collected for its Defence.

The Sphere of Life in which we move hath not afforded us Lights ſufficient to determine, with Certainty, concerning thoſe Things from which the Troubles of Boſton originated. Whether the People there were warranted by Juſtice when they deſtroyed the Tea, we know not; but this we know, that the Parliament, by their Proceedings, have made it, and all North America, Parties in the preſent Diſpute, and deeply intereſted in the Event of it, inſomuch that if our Siſter Colony of Maſſachuſetts Bay is enſlaved we cannot long remain free.

Our Minds are filled with Anxiety when we view the friendly Regards of our Parent State turned into Enmity, and thoſe Powers of Government formerly exerted for our Aid and Protection formed into dangerous Efforts for our Deſtruction. We read our intended Doom in the Boſton Port Bill, in that for altering the Mode of Trial in criminal Caſes, and finally in the Bill for altering the Form of Government in the Maſſachuſetts Bay. Theſe ſeveral Acts are replete with Injuſtice and Oppreſſion, and ſtrongly expreſſive of the future Policy of Britain towards all her Colonies. If a full and uncontrouled Operation is given to this deteſtable Syſtem in its earlier Stages, it will probably be fixed upon us for ever.

Let it therefore be your great Object to obtain a ſpeedy Repeal of thoſe Acts, and for this Purpoſe we recommend the Adoption of ſuch Meaſures as may produce the hearty Union of all our Countrymen and other Colonies. United, we ſtand; divided, we fall. To attain this wiſhed for Union, we declare our Readineſs to ſacrifice any leſſer Intereſt ariſing from a Soil, Climate, Situation, or Productions peculiar to us.

We judge it conducive to the Intereſts of America that a general Congreſs of Deputies, from all the Colonies, be held, in Order to form a Plan for guarding the Claims of the Colonies, and their conſtitutional Rights, from future Encroachments, and for the ſpeedy Relief of our ſuffering Brethren at Boſton. For the preſent, we think it proper to form a general Aſſociation againſt the Purchaſe of all Artcles of Goods imported from Great Britain, except Negroes Clothes, Salt, Saltpetre, Powder, Lead, Utenſils and Implements for Handicrafts, Men and Manufacturers that cannot be had in America, Books, Paper, and the like Neceſſaries, and not to purchaſe any Goods or Merchandiſe that ſhall be imported from Great Britain after a certain Day that may be agreed on for that Purpoſe by the ſaid general Meeting of Deputies at Williamſburg, except the Articles aforeſaid, or ſuch as ſhall be allowed to be imported by the ſaid Meeting; and that we will encourage the Manufactures of America, by every Means in our Power. A Regard to Juſtice hinders us at this Time from withholding Exports; nothing but the direſt Neceſſity ſhall induce us to adopt that Proceeding, which we ſhall ſtrive to avoid as long as poſſible.

The African Trade for Slaves we conſider as moſt dangerous to Virtue, and the Welfare of this Country. We therefore moſt earneſtly wiſh to ſee it totally diſcouraged.

A ſteady Loyalty to the Kings of England has ever diſtinguiſhed our Country. The preſent State of things here, as well as the many Inſtances of it to be found in our Hiſtory, leave no Room to doubt it. God grant we may never ſee the Time when that Loyalty ſhall be found incompatible with the Rights of Freemen. Our moſt ardent Deſire is, that we and your lateſt Poſterity may continue to live under the genuine unaltered Conſtitution of England, and be Subjects, in the true Spirit of that Conſtitution, to his Majeſty and his illuſtrious Houſe; and may the Wretches who affirm that we deſire the contrary feel the Puniſhment due to Falſehood and Villainy.

While Prudence and Moderation ſhall guide your Councils, we truſt, Gentlemen, that Firmneſs, Reſolution, and Zeal, will animate you in the glorious Struggle. The Arm of Power, which is now ſtretched forth againſt us, is indeed formidable; but we do not deſpair: Our Cauſe is good; and if it is ſerved with Conſtancy and Fidelity, it cannot fail of Succeſs. We promiſe you our beſt Support, and we will heartily join in ſuch Meaſures as a Majority of our Countrymen ſhall adopt for ſecuring the publick Liberty.

Reſolved, that the above Addreſs be tranſmitted to the Printers, to be publiſhed in the Gazettes.

WILLIAM POLLARD, Clerk.

AT a general Meeting of the Freeholders and Inhabitants of the County of Caroline, at the Courthouſe, on Thurſday the 24th of July 1774, aſſembled for the Purpoſe of deliberating and giving their Sentiments upon the preſent State of Affairs in America, and what ought to be done at this moſt alarming Criſis, the following Points were agitated, and agreed to as the Opinion of this County.

That the Deſign of our Meeting may not be miſinterpreted, we think it proper to declare, what would otherwiſe be unneceſſary, that we will preſerve all due Obedience and Fidelity to the Royal Perſon and Government of his ſacred Majeſty King George III. and that we will, at all Times, when called on for that Purpoſe, maintain and defend, at the Expenſe of our Lives and Fortunes, his Majeſty's Right and Title to the Crown of Great Britain and his Dominions in America.

That a firm Union, and mutual Intercourſe and Reciprocation of Intereſts and Affections, between Great Britain and her Colonies, is deſirable and beneficial to both; and that whoever ſhall go about to diſſolve that Union, by attempting to deprive the Colonies of their juſt Rights, on the one Hand, or to effect their Independence, on the other, ought ever to be conſidered as a common Enemy to the whole Community.

That for Americans to be exempted from every Kind of Taxation, except by the Conſent of their own Repreſentatives, in their ſeveral Provincial Aſſemblies, to be heard in their Defence when accuſed of Crimes, and tried by their Peers, are Rights they derive from natural Juſtice and the Britiſh Conſtitution, to which they are equally entitled with their Fellow Subjects in Great Britain, and from conſtant Uſage, ſo long as the true Principles of the Conſtitution have been ſuffered to direct the publick Councils.

That the Britiſh Parliament, in their ſeveral Acts of impoſing a Duty upon Tea, to be paid in America; for blocking up the Harbour and ſtopping the Commerce of the Town of Boſton, in the Maſſachuſetts Bay, for ſuppoſed Offences with which they were charged, and condemned unheard; for altering the Form of that Government, eſtabliſhed by Charters and long Uſage; and for empowering his Majeſty to order Perſons charged with certain Offences committed in America to be carried to Great Britain, and there tried; have been influenced by evil Counſellors to depart from the true Principles of the Conſtitution, and to violate the moſt ſacred and important Rights of Americans, from which they never can depart.

That thoſe Acts, whether intended to operate only in one Province, or generally in all, ought to be conſidered as the common Cauſe; and that a firm and indiſſoluble Union and Aſſociation of the Whole ought to be formed, to oppoſe their Operation by every juſt and proper Means: To effect which, we think the ſending Deputies from each Province, to meet in a general Congreſs, will be a very proper Meaſure; and we deſire our Delegates may unite with others, in the general Meeting for this Colony, in electing ſuch Deputies.

That Tea being the Subject of the Tax complained of, and the Eaſt India Company having acted ungenerouſly in ſending great Quantities of it to America, to fix the Precedent of Taxation (though deſired to forbear) we moſt cordially concur with the late Repreſentatives of this Colony to diſuſe Tea, and not to purchaſe any Eaſt India Commodities from henceforth, until the juſt Rights of America be reſtored.

That a general Aſſociation between all the American Colonies, not to import from Great Britain any Commodity whatever, ought to be entered into, and not diſſolved till the juſt Rights of the ſaid Colonies are reſtored to them, and the cruel Acts of the Britiſh Parliament againſt the Maſſachuſetts Bay and Town of Boſton are repealed.

That it is the undoubted Privilege, and indiſpenſable Duty, of the Repreſentatives of the People of this Colony, when met in General Aſſembly, to deliberate freely upon all Invaſions of the Rights, Liberties, and Properties of their Conſtituents, and conſider of the proper Means of Redreſs; and therefore, that the Interpoſition of the executive Power here, by Mandate from the Miniſtry, to diſſolve the Aſſembly, whenever they complain of Attempts to deſtroy thoſe Rights, tends to deprive us of all Benefit from a Legiſlature, and is an Evidence of the fixed Intention of the Miniſtry to reduce the Colonies to a State of Slavery.

That, in this diſtreſſed Situation of our Affairs, all Luxury, Diſſipation, and Extravagance, ought to be baniſhed from among us; and every Kind of Manufacture, Induſtry, and Economy, encouraged.

That the African Trade is injurious to this Colony, obſtructs our Population by Freemen, Manufacturers, and others, who would emigrate from Europe and ſettle here, and occaſions an annual Balance of Trade againſt the Country; and therefore, that the Purchaſe of all imported Slaves ought to be aſſociated againſt.

Though we are happily allowed to proceed to the Choice of new Repreſentatives, yet as the Return of the Writs is made to the 11th of Auguſt, and there is Reaſon to doubt the Aſſembly may not be held at that Time, we think it highly expedient there ſhould be a Meeting at Williamſburg on the 1ſt of Auguſt, as appointed, to conſider fully of the ſeveral Matters herein before mentioned; and we do appoint EDMUND PENDLETON and JAMES TAYLOR, Eſquires, Deputies on our Parts, to meet ſuch as ſhall be named for other Counties and Corporations, at Williamſburg, or ſuch other Place as may be agreed upon on the Day aforeſaid, or any other Time, to deliberate freely, and agree to the above Reſolutions, or any other that may be judged more expedient for the geneneral Purpoſe intended.

WILLIAM NELSON, Clerk.

At a Meeting of the loyal and patriotick People of the County of Henrico, at their Courthouſe, on the 15th of this Inſtant July, the following Addreſs to their late worthy Repreſentatives was agreed on, and ſigned by a great Number of the Freeholders.

To RICHARD ADAMS *and* SAMUEL DUVAL, *Eſquires.*

WE the Subſcribers, Freeholders of the County of Henrico, aſſembled for the Purpoſe of deliberating on the preſent Poſture of publick Affairs, return you our Thanks for the Part you acted in the late Aſſembly, as our Burgeſſes.

When we reflect on the alarming and critical Situation of Things reſpecting the Mother Country, our Minds are filled with the moſt anxious Concern. The Acts of the Britiſh Parliament made for puniſhing the Inhabitants of Maſſachuſetts Bay are repugnant to the firſt Principles of Juſtice, and if they are ſuffered to have a full Operation will not only cruſh our Siſter Colony, and involve the Guilty and Innocent in one common Ruin, but will ſtand as a fatal Precedent to future Times for adopting the ſame fatal Meaſures towards this and every other Britiſh Colony. We therefore have paſſed this Determination, and ſhall conduct ourſelves conformably, that the Cauſe of the Colony of Maſſachuſetts Bay in general, and of the Town of Boſton in particular, is the Cauſe of this and every other Colony in North America.

We hope, Gentlemen, that the exceeding great Importance of the preſent Criſis will plead our Excuſe for giving you our Sentiments touching that Conduct which we wiſh you to obſerve in the enſuing Congreſs, on the firſt Day of Auguſt next, at Williamſburg, to which we depute you to act on our Behalf.

With Grief and Aſtoniſhment, we behold Great Britain adopting a Mode of Government towards her Colonies totally incompatible with our Safety and Happineſs. We cannot ſubmit to be taxed by her Parliament; we cannot ſit ſtill and ſee the Harbour of Boſton blocked up by an armed Force; we cannot behold, without Indignation, the Charter Rights of a Siſter Colony violated, or the Form of its Government changed, by an Act of Parliament as derogatory to the Honour of the Mother Country as it is repugnant to Juſtice; and laſtly, we will not ſuffer our Fellow Subjects to be ſeized and tranſported beyond Sea, to be tried for ſuppoſed Offences committed here. If theſe Things are ſuffered to be reduced to Practice, we ſhall account ourſelves the moſt miſerable of Men, unworthy the Name of Freemen; we ſhall not wonder if in future we are treated as Slaves.

We therefore moſt ſolemnly charge and conjure you to uſe your beſt Endeavours to ſave us from theſe Calamities. We earneſtly entreat you for your utmoſt Exertion, to procure, by all poſſible Ways and Means, a total Repeal of the late oppreſſive and deteſtable Acts of Parliament. We truſt you will heartily concur in ſuch Meaſures as the ſaid Congreſs, ſhall judge moſt efficacious to preſerve our ancient Rights; for be aſſured, Gentlemen, that nothing ſhall ever induce from us a Submiſſion to Tyranny, and that we reſolve, once for all, to live and die Freemen.

In Order to effect thoſe deſirable Ends, we give it as our Opinion that the moſt effectual Method for oppoſing the ſaid ſeveral Acts of Parliament will be that a general Aſſociation between all the American Colonies ought immediately to be entered into, not to import from Great Britain any Commodity whatſoever, except ſuch Articles as the General Congreſs ſhall judge neceſſary, until the juſt Rights of the Colonies are reſtored to them, and the cruel Acts of the Britiſh Parliament againſt the Colony of Maſſachuſetts Bay, and Town of Boſton, are repealed.

A love of Juſtice, and the tender Regard we have for our Friends, the Merchants and Manufacturers of Great Britain, to whom we are indebted, and who muſt of Courſe ſuffer in the common Cauſe, prevents our recommending the ſtopping our Exports at this Time; but, at a future Day, we will heartily concur with the other Counties of this Colony to ſtop all Exports, as well as Imports, to and from Great Britain, unleſs what we have already recommended to you ſhall be found effectual.

We moſt cordially recommend that no Time be loſt in adminiſtering every Comfort and Aid to our diſtreſſed Brethren of Boſton that their unhappy State may require, and may comport with our Situation to afford.

We farther recommend to you, that you will, in Conjunction with the Deputies from the different Counties of this Colony, chooſe fit and proper Perſons, on the Part of this Colony, to meet the Deputies from the other Colonies in a General Congreſs, at ſuch convenient Time and Place as ſhall be agreed on, then and there to adviſe and conſult upon ſuch Meaſures as (under the Circumſtances of Things at that Time) they ſhall deem expedient.

We ſtrictly charge and enjoin, that at all Times, and on all Occaſions which may preſent, you teſtify our Zeal for his Majeſty's Perſon and Government; and that we are ready and willing, with our Lives and Fortunes, to ſupport his Right to the Crown of Great Britain, and all its Dependencies.

AT a general Meeting of the Freeholders and Inhabitants of the County of Nanſemond, on the 11th Day of July 1774, the following Reſolutions were propoſed, and unanimouſly agreed to.

Reſolved, that we will, at all Times, whenever we are called upon for that Purpoſe, maintain and defend at the Expenſe of our Lives and Fortunes, his Majeſty's Right and Title to the Crown of Great Britain and his Dominions in America, to whoſe Royal Perſon and Government we profeſs all due Obedience and Fidelity.

Reſolved, that the Right to impoſe Taxes or Duties to be paid by the Inhabitants within this Dominion, for any Purpoſe whatſoever, is peculiar and eſſential to the General Aſſembly, in whom the legiſlative Authority of the Colony is veſted.

Reſolved, that every Attempt to impoſe ſuch Taxes or Duties by any other Authority is an arbitrary Exertion of Power, and an Infringment of the conſtitutional Rights and Liberties of the Colony.

Reſolved, that to impoſe a Tax or Duty upon Tea by the Britiſh Parliament, in which the Commons of the North American Colonies can have no Repreſentation, to be paid upon Importation by the Inhabitants of the ſaid Colonies, is an Act of Power without Right, is ſubverſive of the Liberties of the ſaid Colonies, deprives them of their Property without their Conſent, and thereby reduces them to a State of Slavery.

Reſolved, that the late cruel, unjuſt, and ſanguinary Acts of Parliament, to be executed by military Force and Ships of War upon our Siſter Colony of Maſſachuſetts Bay, and Town of Boſton, is a ſtrong Evidence of the corrupt Influence obtained by the Britiſh Miniſtry in Parliament, and a convincing Proof of their fixed Intention to deprive the Colonies of their conſtitutional Rights and Liberties.

Reſolved, that the Cauſe of the Town of Boſton is the common Cauſe of all the American Colonies.

Reſolved, that it is the Duty and Intereſt of all the American Colonies firmly to unite in an indiſſoluble Union and Aſſociation, to oppoſe, by every juſt and proper Means, the Infringement of their common Rights and Liberties.

Reſolved, that a general Aſſociation between all the American Colonies, not to import from Great Britain any Commodity whatſoever, ought to be entered into, and not diſſolved until the juſt Rights of the ſaid Colonies are reſtored to them, and the cruel Acts of the Britiſh Parliament againſt the Maſſachuſetts Bay, and Town of Boſton, are repealed.

Reſolved, that no Friend to the Rights and Liberties of America ought to purchaſe any Commodity whatſoever which ſhall be imported from Great Britain after a certain Time hereafter to be limited by the Congreſs which is ſhortly expected to meet, nor ought ſuch to have any Kind of Dealing or Connexion with any Merchant who ſhall refuſe to agree to the Meaſure hereafter to be adopted by ſaid Congreſs.

Reſolved, that every Kind of Luxury, Diſſipation, and Extravagance, ought to be baniſhed from amongſt us.

Reſolved, that Manufactures ought to be encouraged, by opening Subſcriptions for that Purpoſe, or by any other proper Means.

Reſolved, that the African Trade is injurious to this Colony, obſtructs the Population of it by Freemen, prevents Manufacturers and other uſeful Emigrants from Europe from ſettling amongſt us, and occaſions an annual Increaſe of the Balance of Trade againſt this Colony.

Reſolved, that the raiſing Sheep, Hemp, and Flax, ought to be encouraged.

Reſolved, that to be clothed in Manufactures fabricated in the Colony ought to be conſidered as a Badge and Diſtinction of Reſpect, and true Patriotiſm.

Reſolved, that the Diſſolution of the General Aſſembly, by Order of the Britiſh Miniſtry, whenever they enter upon the Conſideration of the Rights and Liberties of the Subject, againſt Attempts to deſtroy them, is an Evidence of the fixed Intention of the ſaid Miniſtry to reduce the Colonies to a State of Slavery.

Reſolved, that the People of this Colony, being by ſuch Diſſolution deprived of a legal Repreſentation, ought to nominate and appoint, for every County, proper Deputies to meet upon the firſt Day of Auguſt, in the City of Williamſburg, then and there to conſult and agree upon the beſt and moſt proper Means for carrying into Execution theſe, or any other Reſolutions, which ſhall be judged more expedient for the Purpoſes aforeſaid.

Reſolved, that LEMUEL RIDDICK and BENJAMIN BAKER, Eſqrs. our late Repreſentatives, be, and they are hereby nominated and appointed Deputies, upon the Part of the Freeholders and Inhabitants of this County, to meet ſuch Deputies as ſhall be appointed by the other Counties and Corporations within this Colony, in the City of Williamſburg, upon the firſt Day of Auguſt next, or at any other Time or Place, for the Purpoſes aforeſaid.

Reſolved, that at this important and alarming Conjuncture it be earneſtly recommended to the ſaid Deputies, at the ſaid general Convention, that they nominate and appoint fit and proper Perſons, upon the Part of this Colony, to meet ſuch Deputies, in a general Congreſs, as ſhall be appointed upon the Part of the other continental Colonies in America, to conſult and agree upon a firm and indiſſoluble Union and Aſſociation, for preſerving, by the beſt and moſt proper Means, their common Rights and Liberties.

Reſolved, that this Colony ought not to trade with any Colony which ſhall refuſe to join in any Union and Aſſociation that ſhall be agreed upon by the greater Part of the other Colonies upon this Continent, for preſerving their common Rights and Liberties.

Reſolved, that a Copy of theſe Reſolutions be tranſmitted to each of the Printers of both the Gazettes, with the earneſt Requeſt of this County that the other Counties and Corporations within the Colony will appoint Deputies to meet at the Time and Place, and for the Purpoſes, aforeſaid.

Advertiſements.

To be **SOLD**, *and entered upon immediately,*

THE PLANTATION of *Moſes Hare*, deceaſed, of *Hertford* County, *North Carolina*, with ſeveral Pieces of valuable Land adjoining thereto, the Whole about three Miles in Length and one in Breadth; there is on the Plantation about 150 Acres cleared, with a beautiful Meadow before of about 100 Acres, which affords a charming Proſpect, and makes an excellent Paſture; it is in very good Repair, with extraordinary good Improvements of almoſt all Kinds, lies on the great Waggon Road from *Suffolk* Town in *Virginia* to the greateſt Part of *Carolina*, and is moſt commodiouſly ſituated for a Store and Tavern, with many other Conveniencies too tedious to mention. Any Perſon inclinable to purchaſe may have a great Bargain, by timely applying to Captain *Edward Hare*, near the Premiſes, or the Subſcriber, near *Bath* Town, in *Beaufort* County. MOSES HARE.

To be **SOLD** *by the Subſcriber, in* Peterſburg, *for Caſh, Wheat, or Tobacco,*

BARBADOS RUM and SPIRITS, *Muſcovado* SUGAR, WHITE GINGER, PEPPER, *Ruſſia* DRILLINGS and SHEETINGS, Women's Calimanco SHOES, 4d and 8d NAILS, ſome Boxes of aſſorted DUROYS, SAGATHIES, and TRIMMINGS, alſo a few Pieces of faſhionable SILKS. EMANUEL WALKER.